

8 Bd

THE
Country GENTLEMAN'S
VADE MECUM.

CONTAINING

An Account of the best Methods to improve Lands, plowing and sowing of Corn; Reaping, Mowing, &c. Hedging, Ditching, and all Sorts of Husbandry.

Of Horses, Cattle, Receipts to cure Diseases incident to them, and Instructions in buying and selling of Cattle, breeding of Horses, &c.

Of Deer and Parks; Game, Fish and Fishing, Fish-ponds, &c.

Prices of Timber and all Sorts of Building and Workmanship, with the Art of measuring the same, &c.

Rules for Management of a Family, Expence in Eating and Drinking; Duty and Places of Servants, &c.

Account of Gardening in general, as Soil, Fruit-Trees, Greens, Flowers, and Forrest-Trees, Coppice-Woods, &c. and their Culture. And of Natural Philosophy, &c. in several distinct Chapters.

To which is added,

A general Description of *England*, and particularly of *London*, with an Account of the Taxes, Revenues, Government, Great Offices, and Courts of Judicature of *England*, &c. And legal Observations on the several Chapters throughout the whole.

By G. *Jacob*, Gent.

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VADE MECUM GENTLEMAN'S



And Account of the best Methods to improve
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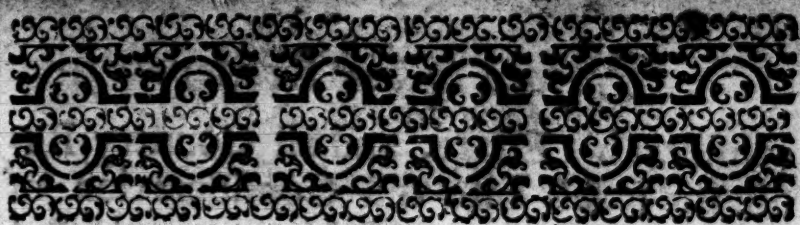
Of Horses, Cattle, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Of the best and worst of the British
Wool, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
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Wool, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Rules for Management of a Family, &c. &c. &c.
and Drinking, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Account of Gardening in general, &c. &c. &c.
Trees, Greens, Flowers, and Wood-Plant, &c. &c. &c.
piece Woods, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
and Philosophy, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

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and of the State of the Church, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

By J. Jacob, Gent.

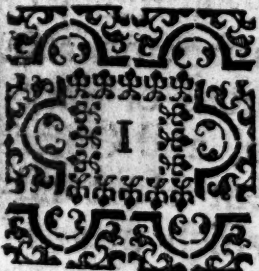
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PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

 Having, not long since, spent some Years in an Employment which requir'd my Residence in the Country, and wherein I had many leisure Hours; Being fixed in a fine House with most beautiful and delightful Gardens, and having besides the Superintendency of a large Family, and all domestic Affairs, the Management and Inspection of a

Preface to the Reader.

considerable Estate, and all Country Business, I fell into the Consideration of the Improvements of Nature, which I found a large and most pleasureable Study: And that nothing might be wanting to make me complete in my Station, I applied my self in a particular Manner to what related to the Country Gentleman, the Farmer, the Husbandman, and the Gardiner: as a Foundation for a good Knowledge in which Affairs, I made it my first Business carefully to peruse the best Books extant on all those Subjects, from which I collected the most useful Informations, and afterwards examin'd into the Consistency of the same with the real Management in the Country, and the Opinions of experienc'd Country Gentlemen, and Observations of the most eminent Husbandmen and Gardiners. By which means I not only made great Alterations in my Collections, but met with large and valuable Additions, and by great Inquisitiveness, an experimental Knowledge throughout the whole.

These

Preface to the Reader.

These improv'd Collections, with Additions and Observations of my own, (which last I may say with Truth, take up near half this Volume) I have now reduc'd to Method, with a great deal of Conciseness and due Exactness, without any Regard to Introductions or superfluous Dressings: And you'll find it so adapted as to be immediately useful to the Farmer, the Yeoman, and Gentleman of all Ranks, and also the Gardiner, and all Sorts of Builders and Workmen. And the Gentleman who spends his Time in the Country, generally inspects and supervises all the rest, for which Reason it is necessary he should be acquainted with all their Businesses. The greatest Nobleman may here meet with some Things for his Information, as well as the common Country Gentleman. And if any Persons object against the Chapters containing a Discourse of Natural Philosophy, and the Description of *England*, &c. as not relating to Country Affairs, and therefore improper in this Treatise, it may be answer'd, that altho' they do not concern

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cern a Country Life, they afford a pleasant Amusement, especially in the Country, and a necessary and useful Knowledge. And so many Informations as are herein contained, I am very sure the Reader cannot any other ways purchase at so easy a Rate, or attain with so little Labour.

G. JACOB.



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&c. Hedging, Ditching, and all
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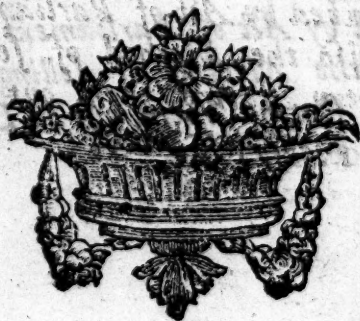
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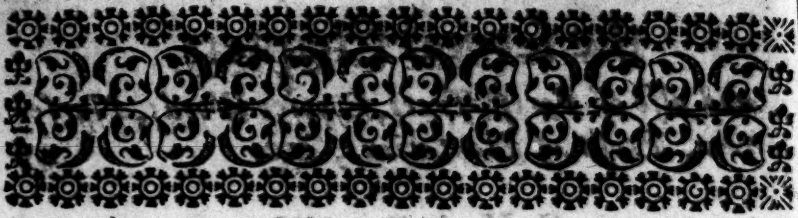
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ADDI-



ADDITIONS.

- I. **T**O these Chapters I have, in proper Places, added as a farther Information, the Extent of Bounds between Tenant and Tenant, and one Lord and another, according to Law and Custom, &c.
- II. The Punishment of Deer-Stealers, Destroyers of Game, and unlawful Fishers.
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- VI. And also the Method of selling Estates in the Country, stating them out on Lives, usual Rates of purchasing, &c;

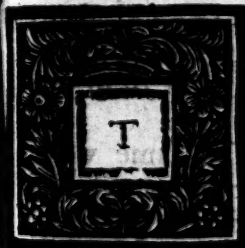
THE

ADDITIONS

THE Country GENTLEMAN'S COMPANION.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the best Methods to Improve Lands, proper Soils, plowing of Land, sowing Corn, Reaping, Mowing, Tyth of Corn, &c. Hedging, Ditching, and all sorts of Husbandry ; with the Expence thereof, &c.



THAT Lands may be Improved, no Body can contradict ; and the Improvements which I shall take Notice of in this Chapter, relate to the Manuring and Culture in a Way of Husbandry. Other Improvements, which arise from future Productions, as Plantations of Forest-Trees, Fruit-Trees, &c. I shall treat of particularly in the Chapter of Gardening, &c. which is a more proper Place, and most consistent with Regularity.

To begin this Chapter: There are divers Ways by which Lands may be improv'd, according to the Nature and Situation of the Ground ; as,

B

By

By *Soiling,*
Draining,
Watering,
Grubbing, &c.

The best Soils for the Improvement of Lands, are Sheeps-Dung, Pigeons-Dung, Lime, Horse-Dung, Cow-Dung, and Earth dug out of Ditches or Ponds. But the Lime for Corn-ground in general, is preferable to any Dung, by reason it kills the Weeds, at the same time it nourishes the Land; which the other Soils do not, but increase the Weeds with the profitable Produce.

Amongst these Soils, the Lime, Pigeons-Dung, and Horse-Dung, are of a much hotter Nature than the others.

These warm Soils are proper for poor Ground, of a cold and fowre Nature, which cannot well be cultured with a too hot Soil; therefore Horse-Dung is esteem'd the best common Soil for such Ground; and many Persons have experienced, that Coal-Ashes will make a very good Improvement in cold fowre Pasture.

Liming is likewise good to improve cold weeping Pasture; and Malt-Dust spread thin on Meadow or Pasture-Ground, will turn to a very good Account.

Poverty in Ground may be truly discover'd by Moss thereon; and the best way to help such Ground, is to plow up the same; for by that means the Earth underneath will receive Comfort and Nourishment from the Sun.

To improve poor arable Land, sow the same with Hop-Clover, and feed it very bare with Sheep for a Season, at the same Time penning your Sheep thereon; then take away the Sheep, and permit the Clover to rise to a good Head; when you may plow up the Ground, and turn in the Clover, and the Dung left by the Sheep together, which will make a great Improvement.

And in general, Lands reserved for Tillage ought to be very close fed, and sufficiently penn'd with Sheep, before

before the plowing thereof, which will enrich the Lands, and destroy the Weeds at the same time.

Fallowing of Land in the Summer, hath a very good Effect by way of Improvement ; for thereby the Weeds are entirely destroyed, and the Earth purified by the Heat of the Sun in its full Strength.

And Burn-baking of Land is found to be useful, not only in destroying the Weeds, but purging the crude Humours of the Earth by the Fire and Salt, whereby the same is rendered more healthy.

This Burn-baking is generally used in Commons, Woody Grounds grubb'd up, and sometimes large Quantities of poor Down Lands are Inclosed and Burn-baked, which if well done, will for three or four Years, bear prodigious Crops of Wheat and other Grain, equal to, if not beyond the most rich and valuable Land ; but after that Time, the Ground will be good for nothing for a great many Years. The Expence in Burn-baking is great, but the great Improvement makes it a most profitable Husbandry. Thistles may be destroy'd by breaking up the Ground, and sowing it with Clover.

To destroy Ant-Hills, when you have cut them, you ought to carry them clean from the Ground, otherwise they will revive and come again in greater Numbers in a few Years.

When Corn-Ground wants dunging, you may give it from 10, 15, to 20 Pot Load to an Acre, according to the Necessity, and in Proportion to the Heat and Strength of your Dung. And less in Quantity of Lime, Pigeons-Dung, and Sheeps-Dung will suffice.

For Improvement of Pasture-Ground in general, plow it up, and sow it with Corn and Clover, which agrees with all sorts of Ground, except it be very stony or wet.

Trenching of poor Meadow-Ground, draining of moist oozy Pasture, and the grubbing of bushy briery Lands for Tillage, is found very beneficial, and to improve Lands to a very great Degree ; many Estates having been thereby entirely got and raised for a very inconsiderable Expence and Trouble.

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The Time of draining Ground is in the Months of *January* and *February* : And the Price of common Draining, (being done with Stones, the usual Way) is about 6 *d.* per Lug, the Stones being brought in Place ; otherwise finding all Materials, it is computed at about 1 *s.* per Lug.

Water is a great Improvement to Ground, if the same be so order'd as to go off quick, and not to be of too long Continuance to chill the Land, which might cause it to produce a very coarse sower Herbage, and perhaps Rushes ; and Lands overflow'd with Water made thick with Dung or Soil, afford an extraordinary Improvement.

Proper Ground and Soil for all sorts of Corn ; Plowing, Sowing, &c.

The several sorts of Corn and Grain require several sorts of Ground and Soils ; as the Clay or deep Sandy Ground is esteem'd most proper for Wheat ; light gravelly Ground the most agreeable to Barley and Oats ; and moist, stiff, heavy Ground, not fit for Corn, is proper for Peas and Beans.

Ground cannot well be too fat for Barley ; but it may for Wheat, and cause the same to spire up in Stalk too much, and consequently a very slender Ear and Crop will be produced.

New broke Ground ought to be sown the first Year with Peas, Beans, or Oats ; the second Year with Barley, and the third Year with Wheat ; and such Ground generally bears the best Crop of Corn the second or third Year, and but little the first Year, unless a moist Season happens in its Favour, when there may be a tolerable Crop.

All moist Ground particularly, wherein Wheat is intended to be sown, ought to have the Furrows not far asunder, and the Ground between to lie high and shelving, that the extraordinary Moisture may be drained off, which at some times of the Year is very pernicious, and of alpoisonous Nature.

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'Tis observ'd as a general Rule, That moist heavy Ground ought to be plowed in a dry Season, and dry light Ground in a moderate wet Season; and that rich heavy Ground cannot be plowed too often; as light poor Ground cannot be plowed too seldom, by reason frequent Plowings of rich heavy Land, makes it light, and kills the Weeds, without doing any Injury: But often plowing of light poor Ground, would endanger the wearing it out.

Wheat hath commonly three Earths or Plowings, viz. one Plowing about *Christmas*, another about *Midsummer*, and the third in *Autumn*, just before the Sowing-Season; and sometimes, in fine light Grounds, two Earths are sufficient.

Barley hath usually two Earths, or Plowings, one at *Christmas*, and another about *Lady-Day*. And Oats hath one Earth only just before sown. Plowing is worth about 5 s. per Acre for the first Earth, and 4 s. per Acre for each following Earth.

For Seed-Corn, chuse that which is fair and full; produc'd from a poorer Ground than that whereon you sow the same. And to strengthen it from the Cold of Winter, and preserve it from being eaten by Birds, &c. you may steep it in Urine, and then flower it with Lime, which will be effectual. Your Seed ought to be exchanged every Year for that of other Ground.

The Season of sowing Wheat, is about a Month before *Michaelmas*; and your Quantity ought to be about Two Bushels to the Acre at that Time: But if you do not sow 'till near a Month after *Michaelmas* (as it may happen in a bad Season) you ought to allow Two Bushels and a half to the Acre; for the later you sow, the larger ought your Quantity of Seed to be.

And the sooner Corn is sown, in general the better, for the more forward will it be to resist the cold Weather in Winter, be in Heart in a dry Spring, and ripen the better in a cold Summer; and the fuller it will appear when ripe, especially in poor Land, or light sandy Ground: But if the Ground be strong, and subject to Weeds, it may sometimes be the better for being sown late.

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The usual Time of sowing Barley is in *April*; and the Quantity of Seed is about Four Bushels to the Acre: And if after *April*, the Quantity of Seed ought to be increased in like manner as late sown Wheat.

The common Season for sowing Oats, is in the Month of *March*; and the Quantity of Seed-Corn ought to be Three Bushels and a half, or Four Bushels to the Acre; unless the Ground be very light, when something less will suffice; because the lighter the Ground, the less is the same subject to Weeds.

Peas and Beans are sown in *February*; the Quantity of Peas Four Bushels to the Acre: and of Beans Two Bushels and a half to the Acre. If the Beans are set, the Expence is about 1 s. per Bushel.

Beans and Peas are very good to kill Weeds, and to prepare Ground for Wheat; and cutting the Tops of Beans, when full grown, will make them ripen kindly, and will quicken them if they are backward.

If Corn be very rank in the Spring, it may be fed down with Calves or Sheep, or it may be mown before it be too high: And some Persons in such Cases have penned Sheep on Wheat.

The Time of sowing French Grass-Seed (which is an extraordinary Improvement to Pasture-Ground, where it takes) is in *May*, and the Quantity of Seed about Five Bushels to the Acre.

The Ground proper for this Grass-Seed, is moist gravelly Ground, or Stone-braish, situated on a small Ascent, not very wet; and it ought to be well chalk'd, before the Seed is put into the Ground.

The Ground, when sown with the Seed, must never be fed with Sheep; for they'll eat it to the Roots, and destroy it: But you may depasture any sort of Cattle thereon, without receiving any Damage.

And to support and preserve this *French* Grass from decaying, once in Eight or Ten Years, the Seed of the Grass ought to be suffered to drop; or it may be beaten out, and the Stalks in such case mown for Fodder.

Hop-Clover and Ray-Grass, is commonly sown amongst Wheat or Barley, and at the same Time with it; at the Rate of Two Bushels to the Acre.

This Clover is an extraordinary Thing for speedy bringing plowed Ground to a good Sward for Herbage, on laying it down; and also to enrich the Land by feeding of Sheep on the Clover. And after Ground is sown with Clover, it ought to be fed Three Years with Sheep, and then sown again.

Reaping, Mowing, Thrashing, &c.

Reaping of Wheat, the usual Price, by the Great, is 3 or 4 s. *per Acre*. Mowing of Barley, 1 s. *per Acre*; Raking Barley likewise 1 s. *per Acre*. And the same Prices are commonly paid for Mowing and Raking of Oats; as also of Grass.

And if Harvest-People are employed by the Day, the usual Prices are 1 s. 6 d. *per Day* for reaping Wheat, mowing of Barley, &c. to Men: for Cocking, &c. 1 s. *per Day*. And to Women, for Raking and Cocking of Barley, Oats, Grass, &c. 6 d. and 8 d. *per Day*.

Thrashing of Wheat, and making up the Helm, will cost about 4 d. or 5 d. *per Bushel*, according as it yields. Thrashing of Barley, Winnowing included, 2 d. *per Bushel*. Thrashing and Winnowing of Oats, 1 d. *per Bushel*. And usually the Straw defrays the Expence of Thrashing.

About 8 or 10 Sheaves of Wheat, afford one Bushel of Corn thrash'd out. A common Load of Wheat in the Straw, is computed to be about 25 or 30 Bushels, according as it is in Goodness; Barley much the same: But of Oats, a Load contains not above 20 or 25 Bushels, when thrash'd.

An Acre of good Wheat will produce 30 Bushels; indifferent, not above 20 Bushels; and Barley and Oats you may have from 20 to 40 Bushels *per Acre*, according to the Goodness of the Crop.

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All Expence relating to Corn, as Plowing 3 Earths, Sowing, Harvesting, Thrashing, and Winnowing, is worth, *per Acre*, from 15 to 20 *s.* according to the Crop. And Expence of Hay-Harvesting, taking in all Charges, is worth about 3 or 4 *s. per Load* or Acre.

Corn on the Ground, when there is a moderate Crop, and the Price likewise moderate, is worth, to be sold, as follows: Wheat about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* or 3 *l.* *per Acre.* Barley 1 *l.* 10 *s.* or 2 *l.* And Oats about 1 *l.* *per Acre.*

High Pasture Grounds ought not to be mown, by reason it impoverishes the same; but low Pasture-Grounds are sometimes the better for being mowed; as such are generally fatter, and better able to bear Mowing, than the High Grounds; and Mowing refines the Herbage.

Fences, Hedging, Ditching, &c.

The best Fences for Pleasure and Profit, are Running Ditches, or Rivers; for they afford Water for Cattle, and Fish for your Table, and at the same Time, a most delightful View; with this additional Satisfaction, that they never want Reparation.

The best Hedges are raised by Plants of black and white Thorn Quick-sets, which tho' they are not inclinable to grow immediately, when once they take Root, they are never to be destroyed.

You may plant them from the beginning of *December*, to the middle of *February*; and you ought to let them be well weeded in the Spring for two or three Years, to preserve them from being choak'd up: And Trees in such Hedges are very detrimental to the smaller Plants, by taking away their Nourishment.

Generally, Hedges ought to be cut once in six or seven Years Growth, to keep them thick and in good Repair.

The usual Time of Hedging and Ditching, is in the Months of *January* and *February*. And the Price of Hedging and Ditching may be from 4 *d.* to 6 *d. per Lug*, according

according to the Extent of the Ditch and Hedge, and the Quantity of Mud, or Soil, wherewith the Ditch is filled. But this Expence is frequently repaid, at least, by the Faggots produced from the Hedges, when they are large, and of a tolerable Growth.

In Lopping of Trees, it is not safe to do it at different Times; for that destroys the Tree by Degrees. Do it all at once, and then there's no Danger.

In whomsoever's Ground or Side a Hedge is in, to the Owner of that Land belongs the keeping the same Hedge, with the Ditch adjoining to it, in Repair, and well cleansed and scoured.

The Wideness of a Hedge and Ditch between Tenant and Tenant, as fixed and allowed by Statute, is Three Foot; and Four Foot for Bounds between Lord and Lord.

And if any Timber, or other Trees, happen to grow in the Hedge or Ditch within the Three or Four Foot aforesaid allowed for Bounds; viz. clear from the Hedge to the middle of the Tree, so as the Tree when planted was within the Extent of the Bounds; such Trees belong to the Owner of the Lands, on whom it is incumbent to repair the Bounds; and not to the other, altho' the Ditch be on his Side, and the Tree hangs over his Land.

Monthly Directions for the Husbandman, you'll find in the VIth. Chapter (Of Gardening.)

Tythe of Corn, &c.

There is no such Thing as a fixed Rule in respect to Tythes of Lands in general, they being more or less in Value, according to the Goodness of the Ground, and the Produce thereof; and in some Places Compositions are made, and in others, particular Customs prevail. But on Enquiry, I find, that in the County of *Glocester*, where the Land is generally tolerably good, tho' not of the best sort, when there has been a good Crop of Corn,
Tythes

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Tythes have been usually agreed for with the Parson, and paid, as follows :

For every Acre of Wheat, 4 s. For every Acre of Barley, 3 s. And for Oats and Peas, 2 s. *per Acre.*

For Grazing-Ground, 3 d. a Head for Horned Cattle, and a Halfpenny for every Sheep, *per Annum*; or 1 s. in the Pound of the Yearly Value.

For every Milch Cow, 4 d. But Beasts of the Plow, and young Cattle, are excused from Tythes.

Corn and Hay, taken in kind; Wooll shorn, every Tenth Heap, &c. And Lambs, Calves, Pigs, every Tenth.

Deer, Hares, Conies, Fish, Partridge, Pheasant, and all manner of Game; are exempted from Tythes.

By Stat. 7 & 8 W. III. & 3 & 4 Anne, Two disinterested Justices of the Peace, have Power to determine Complaints relating to Tythes under the Value of 40 s. such Complaints being made within Two Years after the Tythes due, and Twenty Days after demanded. These Statutes likewise empower Justices to determine Disputes relating to Tythes refused Payment by *Quakers*, under the Value of 10 l.

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

*Of Horses, Cattle, and their Management :
Receipts to cure most Diseases incident to
them : And Instructions to Graziers, and
other Persons, in Buying and Selling, and
also Keeping and Breeding of Cattle, &c.*

I Shall begin this Chapter with the particular Marks or Signs of a good Horse, necessary to be taken Notice of, on buying of those Noble Beasts.

First, Observe that he has an out-looking quick Eye, a thick full Chest, large and broad flat Legs, short Pasterns, and little Feet ; for long Pasterns shew Weakness, and large Feet Dulness. Feel under his Chaps if there be no Kernels and Glanders ; and examine his Legs, that there be no Splints, Spavens, or Wind-Galls. Put your Hands before his Eyes to try his Sight : Take Notice of his standing for some Time, that he stands firm and even with his Feet, not putting one Leg before another, a Sign of Founder. Observe his going, that he goes firm and bold, and not limping or criplish, and that he carries his Tail upright : And a Horse that looks always merry, promises well. These several Things well observed and examined into, will give you Satisfaction in your Choice.

And then to know a Horse's Age ; if the Mark be out of his Mouth, that is, if his Two Outer Teeth of the Upper Jaw be filled up, and not hollow, he is Eight Years Old : And when he comes to Ten Years of Age, he has a Knub on the Joint of his Tail, near his Bum, larger than the rest ; and his Upper Teeth grow Black and Yellow, and over-hang the Under ones.

To know a Horse's Sicknes ; His Stomach failing in Travel, burning between his Ears, shorter Breathed than usual, hanging down his Head or Ears, duller than ordinary, beating thick and fast in the Flank, excessive Sweating,

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Sweating, cold Ears and Legs, Meat dung'd undigested, are true Signs of Sicknefs.

To preserve a Horse: On riding a Journey, keep your Horse Bridled and Saddled, and let him champ his Meat at the Bit, 'till he is almost cold; then rub the Saddle-place well: Give him not Water, when hot and empty, nor ride him fast on a full Stomach; and you'll seldom have your Horse sick or lame, if it be well bred. And if you feed your Horse with Corn when hot, let it be with good old Beans.

Breeding of Horses, &c.

For Breeding of Horses; Let your Stallion and Mare be well shaped, especially the Mare; the Foal being for the generality, more like the Mare than the Horse: Take care that both your Stallion and Mare be of lively brisk Natures; for heavy and dull Breeders, will produce very unprofitable Colts. And in Choice of your Breeders, be sure they are healthy, and of a sound Constitution, that no Hereditary Distempers may descend to the Colts.

And if you design a Breed of Horses for the Team or Carr, the Stallion and Mare must be well jointed.

The best Ages for Horses and Mares to get or bear Colts, is, in the Horse, from Four or Five Years Old, 'till Twelve; and the Mare, from Three Years Old, to Ten: And after that Age, the Colts of them prove weak, if not heavy and slothful.

The proper Time of the Year to have your Mares Covered, is, from the End of *May*, to the End of *July*; and then your Mare, which always goes with Foal one Year wanting a Month, will foal in such a Time, that she shall not fail of plenty of Grass to nourish her self and Colt. And neither Hay, nor Oats, or any other Provender, will nourish a Mare, and breed Milk for the Colt, equal to Grass on the Ground.

And the best Diet for the Stallion, during the Time of Covering, is to feed on Grass; for in feeding on Hay, there may be more Danger of breaking his Wind.

The

The best Feeding of the Horse-Colts from Two Years Old and upwards, in the Summer, is in a Pasture where they may have a large Range and short Feeding; but not so bare, but that he may (travelling for it) get a full Belly once a Day, and that his Growth be not hindered.

Wet lying, and want of good Feeding, in the Winter, doth occasion a Horse not only to be heartless, but ill-shaped, and subject to all cold and watry Distempers: And over-rank Feeding in Summer, bestow'd on a young Horse, from Two Years old, and upwards, doth breed ill Blood, and a slothful Horse.

The best Age for your Horse-Colt to be Handled or Back'd, is when he is about Four Years old; or if you stay 'till Five Years old before you break him, you will not repent it; for then will his Joints and Sinews be strong and well knit, his Hoofs tough, and his Eyesight good; so that you cannot easily hurt him, either in Breaking, or in reasonable Riding; and the Horse will last good to a great Age.

But if you take up your Horse-Colt at Two or Three Years old (which is commonly done) you'll find him many times blind, brittle Hoofed, weak Back'd, abound with Wind-Galls and Splints; and, in short, shew himself in every respect, to be an old stiff Horse, before he arrives at Ten Years of Age.

Of Cattle, and their Management, Buying and Selling, Keeping, Grazing, &c.

Large Grounds are the most profitable for keeping of Cattle, by reason there's the less Waste in Fences.

Sheep thrive best in open Pastures, as Downs and Commons; where the shorter they eat the Grass, the more nourishing it is to them, by reason of its Sweetness.

Young Cattle do best in rough woody Grounds, by reason of the Covert; especially Horses, where there is a large Range to exercise themselves: And tho' the Ground be poor, it is nevertheless good for such Cattle.

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But Cattle for Dairy, working and fattening Cattle, must have the best of Pasturage.

To 20 Acres of good Pasture-Ground, worth about 15 or 20 s. per Acre, you may put about 14 or 16 Cows to be fattened, or instead of one Cow, 5 Weathers, or 6 middle-siz'd Sheep; and so proportionably you may stock any Quantity of Land. One Horse Leaze is computed to be as much as two Cow-Leazes.

Marks of a good Cow, are, Full Chest, thick on the Ribs, Hair lying smooth and shining, handsome, round shap'd, Wantonness, &c.

And a Sheep being round, having a large Tail and full Cod, are good Signs.

Cattle bought in at *Lady-Day*, ought to be sold off fat about *St. James's-Tide*, with 20 s. a Piece Profit for Keeping: And if they are kept 'till *Michaelmas*, which seldom happens, the Profit should be 30 s. a Piece, to make good the Interest of your Money, answer well-living, and to pay Rent.

For Management of Oxen; they ought to be work'd at Five Years old, and fattened and sold off at Eight Years old; and others bought in their stead.

In buying of Cattle, the Weight is to be chiefly regarded, which being nearly guessed, there may be no great Difficulty in fixing a just Price. And I have heard it observed, That a large Ox will weigh about 900 or 1000 Pounds: Middle-siz'd Ox about 700 Pounds: Large Bullocks, or Cows, 5 or 600 Pounds; and Middle-siz'd about 4 or 500 Pounds Weight. Calves about 25 or 30 Pounds a Quarter: Large Weather Sheep 20 or 25 Pounds the Quarter; Middle-siz'd 18 or 20 Pounds a Quarter. Large Ewes 18 Pounds the Quarter; and small Ewes from 12 to 16 Pounds the Quarter.

The Wooll of Sheep is either Fine or Coarse, according to their Feeding; as 'tis the Soil which in a great measure makes the Wooll: And the shorter the Feed of Sheep, and the Wooll on the Sheep's Back, the better and finer is the Wooll; and the longer the Feed, &c. the contrary.

From

From 8 to 12 Sheeps Fleeces go to a Weight of Wooll, that is, 21 Pounds, according to their Largeness or Smallness, or rather the Coarseness or Fineness of the Wooll.

Washing and Shearing of Sheep, the common Price is 2 s. per Score.

In relation to Cattle, there are Agistments or Gifments; that is, where Renters or others keep Cattle for other Persons; the Rates whereof vary in the several Counties of *England*, as some Counties exceed others in large Cattle, and productive Lands: But in the Country that I have been acquainted with, the following Prices have been observed:

For Running of Horses at Grass, from 1 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per Week, according to the Goodness of the Feed.

Oxen and Cows, from 6 d. to 1 s. per Week, according to their Size.

Wintering of Cows 1 s. per Week; and Summering of Cows 6 d. per Week.

Sheep 2 s. 6 d. or 3 s. a Score per Week.

Feed of Sheep in a Common, about 1 s. each per Ann.

Running of a Colt, 1 s. per Week.

As Cattle cannot subsist in the Winter without Hay and Yeomath, the After-Grass, I shall mention some Observations relating to buying thereof: And, first, If a Hay-reek be high, and well built, every Fathom round (which is Two Yards) at the Base, or biggest Part, is computed to be one Load; so that a round Hay-reek, well built, 16 Yards round, may be conjectur'd to contain about 8 Loads, and be near Truth. As to the Number of Loads put in a Reek in the beginning, that is no Rule, by reason in a Year's Time, it will shrink one Sixth Part at least.

Yeomath, or Grass produced after the Hay is cut, is worth for the Winter Half-Year, viz. from *August* to *February*, one quarter Part of the Yearly Value of the Ground: As, if the Ground will yield 20 s. per Acre, then is the Yeomath worth, in a kind Season, 5 or 6 s. per Acre.

Receipts to cure Diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, &c.

When Horses are taken from Grass, it is a constant Practice, and a very good Method, to let them Blood before used ; and frequent Bleeding of Horses, is approved by many skilful Farriers. When a Horse's Eyes look red and fiery, when he looks dull and heavy, and hangs down his Head, sweats immoderately, rubs his Legs ; these are true Signs of his want of Bleeding.

When a Horse is taken ill of the Staggers, immediate Bleeding will cure it. And if a Horse in any dangerous Distemper, faints, or is very sick, Bleeding in the Roof of the Mouth will give him present Ease.

If you purge a Grass-Horse, keep him at House a Week before you give your Physick, that his Body may be prepared ; otherwise the Physick will be used to little Purpose : And when you purge Horses, you ought to give them Two Drenches, resting about a Week between each, and riding them well in the working. And after the Physick is over, you ought to give nourishing Drenches ; so that in the whole, a regular Purging will take up at least a Month, that is, before the Horse will be thoroughly fit for Service.

A Purge for a Horse.

Take an Ounce and a half of Aloes, half an Ounce of Cream of Tartar, and a quarter of an Ounce of Jalap ; mix it together, and give it. Or *Markham's Balls*, to be had at the Apothecaries, is an excellent Purge for Nourishment and Preservation.

Balls for Nourishment and Preservation.

Take Powder of Elicampagne-Roots, Cumin-Seeds, Fenugreek Seeds, of each Two Ounces, beaten fine ; then put thereto Two Ounces of brown Sugar-candy beaten,

beaten, two Ounces of Flower of Brimstone, one Ounce of the Juice of Liquorish; mix them in half a Pint of White Wine, and set them over the Fire: Then take one Ounce of Chymical Oyl of Aniseeds, three Ounces of the Syrup of Coltsfoot; then add Olive-Oyl, Honey, and Syrup, of each Half a Pint; mix it all well together, and thicken the same into Paste with Wheat-Flower, and make it into Balls, rubbing them over with Sweet Oyl, or Fresh Butter, when you give them, and breath the Horse, and let him drink.

For a Horse that hath a Cold.

Take Thirty Cloves of Garlick, Rosemary and Sage, pound it together, and put thereto Two Ounces of Syrup of Coltsfoot, and an Ounce of Sugar-candy in Powder; then work it up into Balls with Butter in the Powder of Aniseeds, Liquorish, and Diapentha; and give your Horse one or two of the Balls in the Morning fasting.

Or, Take one Ounce of Conserve of Elicampane, and dissolve it in a Pint and a half of Sack; and after given, ride the Horse half an Hour, and let him fast Two Hours.

For a Cough.

Take Half an Ounce of Diapentha, and mix it with Sack.

For a Surfeit in a Horse.

After letting Blood in the Neck and Palate of the Mouth, take of Diapentha one Ounce, of Venice-Treacle and Sugar-candy of each half an Ounce, Spanish Liquorish two Drams, of Mithridate and Diascordium of each two Drams, to which add a Pint of Muscadine; boil it all together in a Quart of good Ale, and sweeten it with Honey; and afterwards, when it comes to be luke-warm, put in a large Spoonful of Sulphur, and then

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then give it, keeping the Horse very carefully, both with, and after it.

For Gripping in the Guts.

Take a Quart of Strong Beer, a Quarter of a Pint of Brandy, three Spoonfuls of the Oyl of Turpentine, a Quarter of a Pound of Treacle, Pepper, Ginger, and Diapentha, of each Half an Ounce, and the Yolks of two Eggs: Give it your Horse, and then rake him, and afterwards ride him a Trot for half an Hour.

And Newcastle Soap, or Soot, given inwardly; or a Tobacco Clyster, are very good.

To expel and cure Poison.

Take a Pint of Oyl, a Pint of Vinegar, and half a Pound of fresh Butter; warm it all together, and give it.

For Botts and Worms in a Horse's Body.

Take a Handful of Savin, a Handful of Rue and Box; chop it small, and put to it half an Ounce of Aloes; of Aniseed, Liquorish, Diapentha, Turmerick, and Juice of Liquorish, of each half an Ounce; Oyl of Aniseeds, and Saffron, of each two Drams; to which add a little Ginger: Boil it all together in two Quarts of Ale, and sweeten it well with Honey; and when 'tis cold enough, put to it half an Ounce of Sulphur, and give it your Horse to drink.

For sore Eyes.

For a Blow in a Horse's Eye, Dissolve Honey in White-Wine, and wash the same. For Rheum, Boil Wormwood with White-Wine: And for Bloodshot, Take the Whites of two Eggs, and beat them to an Oyl, and put thereto two Spoonfuls of Rose Water, and three of House-leek; mix them together, and apply it with Tow

Or

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Or cut off the Tip of the Horse's Tail, and let it bleed 'till it stops it self.

For Deep Wounds and Green Sores.

Tent your deep Wounds with Hogs-Grease and Turpentine, melted together ; renewing it daily.

And for Green Sores, Take Burgamy Pitch, Horn, Bees-wax, Honey, Hogs Lard, and Sheeps Suet, of each an equal Quantity, and melt it together to a Salve.

Or a more common Remedy ; Take stale Urine and Lime Flower mix'd, and anoint therewith.

To cure the Fashions or Farfie in Horses.

First, Let your Horse be well blooded ; then take Rue, Sage, Whorehound, and Box, of each an Handful : chop them small, and boil them in a Gallon of Beer ; then add half an Ounce of Saffron, two Spoonfuls of *Venice* Treacle, half an Ounce of *Spanish* Liquorish, an Ounce of Syrup of Coltsfoot ; of Liquorish, Diapentha, and Carthamas, of each half an Ounce, in Powder : and when 'tis off the Fire, put to it a Piece of Butter, and sweeten it well with Honey, and drench your Horse therewith twice ; resting a small space between, and feeding him well.

For Splints, Spavens, Gallings, &c.

For Splints and Spavens, Take Oyl of Origanum, and rub the Places therewith. For Galls and Swellings, Apply Water and Salt ; or Black Soap, mix'd with Brandy. And for Bowel-Galls, Wash the afflicted Part with strong Urine ; and when that is dry, take a whole Egg broke and mix'd together, and rub it 'till the same is bathed in ; or after you have wash'd it with Urine, you may apply a healing Ointment.

For

For a Nail or Gravel in the Hoof.

If it be a Nail in the Horse's Hoof, take out the same, heat it red hot, and put it into the Hole again; then pull it out a second time, and take Tow, and dip it in melted Turpentine and Pitch mix'd together; fill up the Hole therewith, and splinter up the Hoof to keep it in. If it be Gravel, cut away the putrified Part, and dress it three or four times: And avoid riding the Horse too soon, for fear of refreshing the Wound.

Charges for founder'd Feet, and to preserve Horses from Foundering.

Take Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Tallow, and Hogs Lard, heat it hot together, and pour it into the Hoof under the Shooe, and dip Wooll likewise in it, and stop up the Hoof, and splinter over the same. This is very good to preserve Horse's Feet from Foundering.

For Founder'd Feet, Rasp the Sole of the Foot, 'till the Blood is almost ready to start; then take away a Pint of Blood from the Toe Vein, and fill up the Foot with the Charge above-mention'd, only adding thereto two hot roasted Eggs.

For tender Feet, &c.

For Horses Feet tender on a Journey, Make a Charge of melted Tar, and apply it, filling up the hollow Part of the Foot with Bran; splinter it up at Night after watered, and keep it dry 'till the Morning. And Cow-Dung is very good for tender Feet, applied when the Horse is cold; greasing well the Hoofs and Fetlocks with fresh Grease. And to make a Horse's Foot grow firm and hard, wash them with stale Urine very often in a Day.

For

For Molten Grease.

Take Aniseeds, Liquorish, Diapentha, Carthamas, and Fenugreek, of each half an Ounce, two Ounces of Syrup of Coltsfoot, one Ounce of *Spanish* Liquorish, two Ounces of Sugar-candy, and a Pint of Wine ; boil all these in a Quart of Ale, and when 'tis off the Fire, put two Penny-weight of Mithridate, and two Drams of Diascordium, and sweeten it well with Honey, and give it..

Charge for Sprains in the Shoulder, &c.

Fill an Earthen Vessel with Arsmart and Brook Lime equally mix'd ; then put in as much stale Urine as will cover the Herbs, and keep it close, heat it hot, and apply it. Rowelling your Horse is very good ; and for a fresh Sprain in the Shoulder, bleed your Horse immediately, tying his Head to the Manger, and his two Fore-legs together, or bleed him near the Place, and rub it thoroughly with Oyl of Turpentine made warm. For other Strains, Take a Pint of Vinegar, and a Quarter of a Pound of Butter, melt it over a Fire, and make the same into a Poultice with fine Wheat Bran, and apply it hot to the Place.

To heal broken Bones.

First, Chafe the Place well with Oyl and Vinegar ; then, after some Time, take *Spuma Argenti* and Vinegar, of each one Pound, Sallet-Oyl half a Pound, Armonack and Turpentine, of each three Ounces, Wax and Rosin of each two Ounces, Bitumen, Pitch, and Verdigrease, of each half a Pound, boil'd together 'till thick ; then add the Pitch, which being melted, put thereto the Bitumen, without stirring ; then that being likewise melted, put in the rest of the Ingredients ; and put it over the Fire, stirring it 'till it comes to be a Salve, and then apply it by way of Cere-cloth.

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To make a Horse piss.

Take Smallage-Seeds, or the Roots of Wild Fennel sodden in Wine, and give it him to drink.

To stanch Bleeding.

Take some Hare's Furr and Powder of Aloes, and bind it to the Place.

To make Hair grow.

Take Honey, sweet Wort, and Hog's Lard; mix it together, and apply it warm.

To destroy a Colt in the Mare's Belly.

Take Saffron, and boil it in Milk, and give it upon the first Discovery of the Mare's being with Foal. It is very innocent, and there can be no Danger, if your Mare be not in an increasing Condition.

A Purge for Cows or other Cattle.

Bruise Leaves of Adder, and seeth them in Water, then strain it off, and give it your Cow in the Morning.

Against Inward Diseases in Cattle.

Take of Wormwood and Rue of each a Handful boyl them in a Quart of Ale; then let it be strained off, and put thereto Juice of Garlick, House-leek, and London Treacle, of each two Spoonfuls; make it lukewarm, and give it.

For Poyson.

Give a White Onion bruised and mix'd with Oyl of Vinegar, first rubbing the Mouth therewith.

For the Worms.

Stamp Garlick, Wormwood, or Mugwort together ;
strain it, and mix it with Ale, and give it.

For Overflowing of the Gall.

Take a Quart of Milk, and a small Quantity of
Saffron and Turmerick, and mix them well together.

To make Pifs.

Carduus Benedictus steep'd all Night in White Wine.

For a Bruise in the Hoof.

Take Powder of Brimstone, Pitch, and Old Grease,
and melt them to a Salve.

To cure Itch or Maggots in Sheep.

Powder of Brimstone ; Brimstone and Tar mixed
together over a Fire : Or Juice of Camellion-Root,
Sour, and Bearsfoot, washing the Part therewith.

C H A P. III.

Of Deer, and Management of Parks, proper Situations; Seasons of killing Deer; Terms used relating to Deer, and Game, &c. And of Fish and Fishing, agreeable Rivers, best Methods of Angling, proper Times, best Baits, &c. And also of Fish-Ponds, and best Ways to preserve and breed Fish, &c.

DEER are allow'd by all Sports-Men, to be the most Noble Game we have in *England*; and many spacious Tracts of Land are inclosed all over the Kingdom, for the keeping these fine Creatures, which are not only of a beautiful Aspect, but yield a substantial and most delicious Food for the Gentleman's Table. And in the Opinion of others, as well as my self, a Park of a tolerable high Situation (which is generally healthy Ground, and frequently chosen) and well Wooded, particularly with Thorns, which bear Haws or Hales, is most proper and agreeable; as the Woods make a pleasant Shade in the Summer, and are a Guard against the Winds in the Winter; besides the Haws produced by the Thorns, are a very good Food for the Deer.

An Acre of Ground worth 10 s. *per Annum*, will keep two or three Fallow-Deer constantly; and so a large Ground may be stock'd in proportion. But in a severe Winter, they must have an Allowance of Hay, especially when the Ground is cover'd with Snow.

The Seasons for killing of Deer, are as follow: You may kill the Buck from *Whitsontide*, or rather the beginning of *July*, to about the 14th of *September*; when comes in the Doe-Season, and lasts 'till *Candlemas*: But the Time of killing Does, mostly used, is from the Beginning of *November*, to the Middle of *January*.

Does

Does usually drop their Fawns in June; which Fawns may be killed from July to September.

For the Names of Deer: The Red-Deer, the Male the first Year is called a *Hind's-Calf*; the second Year a *Nubber*; the third Year a *Broek*; the fourth a *Haggard*, and the fifth Year a *Stag*. The Female, the first Year a *Hind's-Calf*; the second Year a *Hearse*, or *Broek's Sister*; and the third Year a *Hind*.

The Fallow-Deer, the Male the first Year is called a *Fawn*; the second a *Pricket*; the third Year a *Sorel*; the fourth a *Sore*, and the fifth Year a *Buck*. The Female the first Year is a *Fawn*, the second Year a *Teg*, and the third Year is a *Do*.

For the proper numbering of Game; a Brace and a Leish, or a Brace and a half of Bucks, Does, Hares, Fish, Partridge, Pheasants, Cocks, Snipes, &c. a Couple of Rabbits, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Hounds, &c.

Punishment of Deer-Stealers, Destroyers of Game, &c.

For the Punishment of Deer-Stealers, the Statute 3 & 4 W. & M. enacts, That if any Person shall unlawfully course or hunt Deer in any Park, &c. he shall forfeit 20 *l.* And if he shall kill or wound, or take away any Deer, without Consent of the Owner, or shall aid and assist therein, he shall forfeit 30 *l.* for every Deer; to be divided between the Informer, the Poor, and the Owner of the Deer.

And if any Person in the Night-time shall pull down or destroy Pales or Walls of a Park, &c. where Red or Fallow-Deer are kept, he shall suffer Three Months Imprisonment, Stat. 3 & 4 W. & M.

If any Chapman, Carrier, Innkeeper, &c. shall have in his Possession any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, &c. or shall buy or sell, or offer to sell such Game (except Carriers, who carry them for Persons qualified) he shall forfeit 5 *l.* for every Hare, &c. one Moiety to the Informer,

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former, and the other to the Poor, or suffer three Months Imprisonment.

And if any Person shall keep Greyhounds, Setting Dogs, Hayes, or other Engines to destroy Game, not being qualified, he shall likewise forfeit 5 *l.* *Stat. 5 Anne.*

Persons qualified to keep Greyhounds, are such as have 100 *l.* in Money, or have a Lease for Life of 30 *l.* *per Annum*, or are worth 200 *l.* in Goods. And Persons qualified to keep Guns for the killing of Game, are such as have 100 *l.* *per Annum* Freehold, or a Lease for 99 Years of 150 *l.* *per Annum*. Not so qualified, shall forfeit 10 *l.* And Persons qualified, may take Guns from those which are not, and break them.

Of Fish and Fishing, (particularly Angling) *Fish-Ponds, &c.*

FISHING is a pleasant Amusement, and an innocent, but melancholy Diversion to the Country Gentleman; and brings with it a Profit, as well as Pleasure.

I shall first take Notice of the Rivers agreeable to all sorts of Fish: The Salmon and Trout love a River that is deep, with some Shoals, that is Rocky, Gravelly, and Weedy, with hollow Banks, and the Stream running swift. The Pike, Perch, Dace, Roach, Carp, Tench, Breme, Chub, &c. delight in a dead deep Water, or rather in dead deep Holes, near to some Stours or Shallows. Eel much the same, for they all feed to the Shallows, especially at Night.

Most Fish love to lie under Coverts of Trees; therefore at the Heads of Holes so covered, you seldom fail of Sport. And it is an Observation, That Fish in general love deep Water in the Winter, and shallow in the Summer.

The Morning early, and Evening late, are approved to be the best Times for Fishing in the Summer; and the middle of the Day the best Time in the Winter, when

when the Sun shines warm: And dark cloudy Weather that is warm, when the Wind is at West, or South-West, is a Time when you may expect Success in Fishing.

Trout, Salmon, Eel, Perch, &c. bite best after a warm Shower of Rain, which hath just discolour'd the Water: Most other Fish bite best when the Water is clear.

You may fish for Trout at Night in the Summer with two large Worms on a Hook drawn near the Top of the Water without a Plummet; and by that way of Fishing, large Trouts, and sometimes Salmon, are taken.

Salmon, and most other Fish, bite very eagerly at large Worms scented with the Oyl of Ivy-berries, Spike, Pollipodie of the Oak, mix'd with Oyl of Turpentine, *Assa Foetida*, &c. Best Baits for Trout, are Flies, Minnows, and Worms, particularly the Gilt-tail Worm. For Pike, a live Smelt, or Dace, Frog, &c. Perch, a live Minow, Brandlin-worm. Carp and Tench, a Worm, Cadis, &c. Eel, a Worm, or Minow. And for Dace and Roach, Breme and Chub, a Worm, Cadis, Emet-fly, Gentle, Grasshopper, the Fish-eyes, fat Bacon, dead Bees, boil'd Wheat husked, are good Baits.

If you fish for Salmon, have a long and taper Rod, large, but not too heavy, a long silk Line of a light green or whitish Colour, with three or four Pistol-Bullets, or more, if necessary, to sink it, and a large Hook at some Distance from the Leads, with three or four, or half a dozen large Lob-worms, well scoured and cleansed, drawn on by taking about an Inch hold of each in the Middle, so that both Ends may be extended to play. And thus tackled, carefully fish your swift deep Banks, having with you your large landing Hook fix'd to a short Stick.

If you fish for Pike, your best way is, first, to catch several live Baits, and having them in a Tin Pot of Water, carry them to the several Holes or Parts of the River you propose to lay them in: Then cut long Rods with Forks at the End, and stick into the Bank; then

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with a small Shoemaker's Awl that is flat, or with a fine sharp-pointed Fork, make a Hole in the left side of the Bait, just under the Skin, a little way from the Head about an Inch long towards the Tail, through which put the Wire of your Hook; and fix your Line to the same, letting the Body of the Hook be cover'd by the Skin of the Fish, and the Points standing out: Then throw the Bait into the Water (putting the Line, which is made of strong white Thread twisted, over the Fork of your Rod) and let it lie about two or three Feet under the Surface of the Water: Allow it not too much Line, for fear it should intangle in Weeds, &c. fix the Line on Shore, in the Slit of a small Stick or otherwise, so that the Bait may not run it out; but so as a larger Fish may with Ease: Then let the Remainder of your Line (being a great deal in Length) lie loose and easy to be drawn out, that the Pike may not be checked in his running away to eat the Bait; and tie the End of your Line securely to some Bough of a Tree, or to your Rod, being well fixed in the Earth. The live Bait will live in the Water at least Twenty four Hours.

This Way very much exceeds Trolling, or any other Method of Pike-Fishing; for if there be any Pike in the Hole that is hungry (as they are seldom otherwise) the playing of the live Bit will certainly intice him to make a Run in some time: And you may fish for Dace, Roach, Perch, or other Fish at the same time, between the Places where your Baits are laid.

If you fish for Trout with the Fly (the best Season for which is in *May*, and the Beginning of *June*) in large Rivers, where there are not very high Trees near it, let Two Persons go out together, and separate, one of one side of the Water, and the other on the other side, having each a long taper Rod, and a Hair-line fixed to both the Fishing-Rods, twice as long as the River is wide at least, with two short Lines not exceeding two or three Yards in Length, fixed about three Parts of the Wideness of the River asunder, and at equal Distance from each Rod; to which fasten your Hooks,

Hooks, or rather to Links of Foreign Grass for Fishing, soaked in Water before used : These two Dods or short Lines thus fixed in the middle of your long Line, you may easily put over each to the other to bait with your Fly, and to put to a Trout that rises, and when hung, easily carry him down the Stream, to a proper Landing-place, keeping your Line a little upon the Strain, that the Fish may not have too great Liberty to intangle himself in the Weeds : And when thus carried down, one of the Anglers must retire regularly, with his Rod extended, from the River, and the other go to it, to get over the Fish.

This Method of Trout-Fishing, in large Rivers, is preferable to any other, as you are more out of sight of the Fish, and may command any Part or Side of the River ; which you cannot do singly, without the Assistance of certain Winds.

In the Month of *April*, before the Flies come abroad, the Trouts are out of the Banks, and you may take them with a large Minow, put on at length on a pretty large slender Hook, with the round Part and Point coming out at the Tail, and the Head to the Line, where you are to fix a small square pyramidical Plummets, to sink it a little in deep swift Water. Your Line ought to be small, and made of Silk, and to have two or three Swivels at several Places, one whereof not far from the Hook ; by which means, on drawing the Minow a little under the Water against the Stream running swift, your Minow will turn round, as if shooting alive ; and you may see the Fish run at your Bait : when you are immediately to strike. Large Trouts are taken this way. Salmon will run at this Bait, as well as Trouts ; and Salmon will likewise sometimes rise at the *May*-Flies ; when you are to manage your Matters very tenderly, to preserve your Lines.

To fish for Perch with a Minow, have your Minows alive in a Tin Pot of Water, and carry them to the Place you intend to fish ; then having a Rod not very taper, nor very long, and a strong Hair-line, with a pretty large Cork Float, that the Minow cannot pull

under Water, but the Perch may; let your Line have one large Shot just to keep the Bait down, and let the Minow lie about three Feet under Water, being baited on your Hook, which is somewhat large, by running the Hook through the Minow near the Tail, which will not much hurt it. This Bait will play like unto the live Bait for the Pike, and is very tempting to Perch. The Jack will sometimes run at this Bait.

Brook-fishing for Trouts is very pleasant in *April*, with a short Rod and Line, and a Ground Bait.

If you fish for Dace, Roach, Perch, Carp, Tench, Breme, Chub, Eel, &c. it is your best way to have several Rods and Lines with Floats to lie by, and some large Lines, with many short small ones, and Hooks fix'd to them, with several sorts of Baits, wherby you may take many sorts of Fish.

Salmon and Trout spawn in the Winter, as from *September* to *January*; Jack about the Month of *March*, and Carp, Dace, Roach, &c. spawn in the Summer. All Fish but Pike are out of Season, and not good when they spawn; but the Pike is esteem'd always good.

Fish-Ponds, &c.

In making of Fish-Ponds, take care that it be not in every Place of equal Depth, but in some Places deeper than in others, that the Fish may retire to the deep Water, and keep themselves warm in the Winter, and sport themselves in the Shoals in the Summer: Plant your Pond round with Willows; and to prevent its being drawn, you may stake the same, and have your Diversion of Angling nevertheless; but this is seldom done, unless in Ponds intended for Breeding.

'Tis said, that the Female Carp will be Eight or Nine Years old, before she will multiply; so that you ought to take care to have such in your Breeding-Ponds, that you may not wait too long before you have any Profit: But the Male Carp will be fit at three or four Years old.

The

The usual Time of drawing Ponds, is about *All-bollan-Tide.*

To make Carps fat, and grow very large, remove them from your Ponds, into Pits and deep Puddles in Pastures, or into deep Ditches in Meadows, or foul Horse-ponds; where they will grow to a great Bigness in a short Time.

In your Ponds wherein are Pikes, (which ought to be put in Ponds by themselves, as they are a Fish of Prey) you must put in Roach and Dace, on which the Pike will feed. And Perch are a profitable Fish in Ponds.

The Laws make Provision against killing Salmon and Trout, &c. out of Season, by inflicting Penalties: And if any Person shall kill Fish in any River, without the Consent of the Owner, he shall make Satisfaction not exceeding Treble Damages, and shall pay not exceeding 10 s. for the Use of the Poor of the Parish. *Stat. 22 & 23 Car. II.*

If any Person shall unlawfully break down any Fish-Pond, or fish therein, without Licence from the Owner, he shall suffer Three Months Imprisonment, and give Security for his good Behaviour for Seven Years; and the Party grieved may recover Treble Damages. *Stat. 5 Eliz.*

C H A P. IV.

Prices of Timber, and all sorts of Building and Workmanship ; Prices of Underwood, and Cutting ; Uses of Timber : With Arithmetical Rules for Measuring of Timber, and all manner of Edifices, &c.

THere's but little Satisfaction attends Building in general, though. it is sometimes unavoidable : Either a Gentleman is inclin'd to Extravagancy, and to expend more Money than is necessary, by building a House too large, and no way proportion'd to his Estate ; or else his great Frugality, or rather Parsimony, prevails with him to leave off before he has compleated his Structure, or made it so Convenient and Beautiful as his Circumstances would well afford : And if a Gentleman hath the good Fortune to hit the Medium between these two Extremes, he still runs a great Hazard of being cheated and impos'd upon by his Workmen : But in this last Case, this Chapter may be serviceable to the Country Gentleman by way of Prevention.

I shall begin this Chapter with the Prices of all sorts of Building : And first the Masons Work ; as the chief Mason ought to be the best Architect, and consequently superior to the other Workmen and Artificers employ'd in Building.

The Mason's Work.

A fine Front built with Free Stone very curious, will come to about 3 *d.* per Foot.

Rough Stone Wall, built with Mortar made of Lime, the common Price is about 1 *s.* or 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per Perch ; which is Sixteen Foot and a half long, and One Foot high : And a Lug is the same Length, but Five Foot high.

Rough

Rough Wall without Mortar, is usually built at about 3 *d.* or 4 *d.* per Perch.

Pointing of Old Stone-Walls you may have done at Three half pence per Yard, without Lime; but with Lime, it will cost you about 2 *d.* per Yard.

Digging of Stones at the Quarry, is worth about 3 *d.* per Load: And Five Load of Stones go to one Lug, and one Load to a Perch of Wall of the common Height and Thickness.

Paving is worth about 3 *d.* per Foot Square, Digging, the Stone, and all Workmanship included: Compass-Work with Ashler, is about the same Price.

Pitching with Lime is about 16 *d.* or 18 *d.* per Yard, without Lime about 3 *d.* per Yard.

The common Prices of Stone I have observed to be as follows: Rough paving Stone 1 *d.* per Foot; Rough Ashler or Coping Three half pence per Foot; Fine Ashler, &c. 2 *d.* and 3 *d.* per Foot; Base 4 *d.* per Foot; Carbe 6 *d.* per Foot.

The Prices of Urns or Pots are fix'd according to their Bigness and Workmanship; as an Urn or Pot of Three Foot high finely wrought, is worth about 15 or 20 *s.* One Three Foot and a half high, about 1 *l.* or 1 *l.* 5 *s.* Four Foot high, about 1 *l.* 10 *s.* Four Foot and a half high, 1 *l.* 15 *s.* Five Foot, about 2 *l.* Five Foot and a half high, about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* And Urns of Six Foot high, about 3 *l.* each.

Middle-siz'd Drains, dug, wall'd, and fill'd up, are done for 16 *d.* or 18 *d.* per Perch. Smaller Drains only wall'd, will be done for 6 *d.* per Perch.

Digging of Earth, and Wheeling it about Two hundred Yards, is worth by the Great about 6 *d.* per Yard square.

The Carpenters and Joiners Work.

Boarding and Flooring of Rooms seems to be the most preferable Business of the Carpenter, as Wainscoting is of the Joiner; I shall therefore take Notice of that first. The Prices of Flooring are many, from 2 *s.* to 5 or

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5 or 6 *s. per Square* (which is a Measure of 10 Foot square) according to the Coarseness or Fineness of the Work.

For plain coarse Wainscoting, 1 *s. per Yard* is a good Price ; but for fine Wainscoting, you may be obliged to give 1 *s. 6 d.* and 2 *s. per Yard square*.

Partitions, taking in all Workmanship, will cost about 7 *s. 6 d.* or 8 *s.* the Square, *viz.* 10 Foot.

And your Stairs may be built from 20 *s.* to 30 *s.* a Story.

Sawing of Oak or Elm is worth about 2 *s.* for every hundred Feet ; and Ash is worth about 3 *s. per Hundred* the Sawing.

Fences for Trees of a common Size, sawed out and built barr'd upright, only the Workmanship will come to about 1 *s.* each ; and if cross barr'd 1 *s. 6 d.* or 2 *s.* each.

The Tyler's Work.

The common Price of Tying is about 5 *s.* or 5 *s. 6 d. per Perch*, which is 15 Foot square, for stripping and new laying only, without taking down ; and with taking down, it will cost about 6 *s. 6 d.* or 7 *s. per Perch*.

Finding all Materials, except new Tyle, *viz.* Laths, Nails, Lime, &c. is esteem'd worth about 8 or 9 *s. per Perch*.

Pointing of old Tying is worth about 2 *s. per Perch*, and if you pay your Workman by the Day, 1 *s. 6 d.* is the common Price.

Partitioning, finding Laths, Nails, and all Materials, is worth about 6 *d.* or 7 *d. per Yard*.

Plaistering is reckon'd worth 3 *d. ½*, or 4 *d. per Yard*, finding all Materials except Laths ; and finding Laths too, is computed to be worth about 10 *d.* or 1 *s. per Yard*.

And White-washing will come to about a Half-penny per Yard.

The

The Glazier's Work.

The Price of common Glazier's Work, the Glazier finding the Glas, Lead, and every thing, is about 3 *d.* per Foot square.

And new Leading old Glas is worth about 3 *d.* per Foot square.

Your common Diamond Squares are 1 *d.* a Piece ; other long Panes are worth 2 *d.* each ; and Sash Squares of Crown Glas you may have from 6 *d.* to 1 *s.* each, according to their Size, and the Fineness of the Glas.

The Plummer's Work.

The Price of New Lead is more or less according to its Scarcity ; but I have observ'd, that it hath been commonly sold from 8 *l.* to 14 *l.* per Tun, and at 10 *s.* and 12 *s.* per Hundred : New casting Old Lead is worth about 2 *s.* 3 *d.* per Hundred ; and Exchange of New Lead for Old, about 2 *s.* per Hundred.

If you employ the Plummer by the Day, it will cost you 3 *s.* per Day.

The Price of Soder used by the Plummer, is different according to its Goodness, from 4 *d.* to 8 *d.* per Pound.

There is a great deal of Leaden Pipe used in Waterworks, the Prices whereof are as follow :

Large Half-Inch Pipe, viz. Half an Inch Diameter, 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per Yard ; Inch Pipe 1 *s.* 10 *d.* per Yard ; Pipe of an Inch and a half Diameter, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per Yard ; two Inch Pipe about 4 *s.* per Yard ; and Three Inch Pipe is worth about 9 or 10 *s.* per Yard.

All larger Pipe is generally agreed for by the Pound, wherein 2 *d.* or 2 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Pound, are the common fixed Prices.

The Smith's Work.

Plain heavy Iron Work, not curious, or having much Labour in Working and Fashioning, is worth 2 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 *d.* per Pound.

Iron curiously wrought, wherein much Labour is required, 4 *d.* per Pound.

Shoeing of Coach-Horses is worth 6 *d.* a Shoe; Saddle-Horses 4 *d.* a Shoe; Plow-Horses the same; and removing of a Shoe 1 *d.*

For mending or cewing one Ox all round, being 8 Cews, 2 *d.* each, that is, 1 *s.* 4 *d.* in the whole.

The Painter's Work.

Common coloured Wainscot Painting, you may have done at the Rate of 9 *d.* per Yard for Three Coats in Oyl, or 3 *d.* for one Coat.

Walnut-Colour about 1 *s.* per Yard for Three Coats.

Marble-Colour from 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per Yard for Three Coats.

And some very fine Wainscot Paintings will cost you from 2 *s.* to 3 *s.* per Yard.

Gilding adds to the Dearness of the Painting, according to the Quantity of Gold you use; which is worth about 8 or 10 *s.* every Hundred Leaves.

Painter's Wages by the Day is 2 *s.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 3 *s.* according to his Perfection in his Business.

Prices of all sorts of Timber.

The common Price of Oak is about 40 *s.* per Tun, which is 40 square Feet, in the Place: Two Inch Oaken Plank for Barns Floors, 3 *d.* per Foot; and one with Plank 2 *d.* per Foot.

Beach will yield about 30 or 35 s. per Tun; or 1 s. per Foot square. Ash and Elm is worth about 25 s. per Tun, and 8 d. per Foot. Elm Board of one Inch thick, 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Foot; Half-Inch Board 1 d. per Foot.

Inch Deal Board about 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Foot.

For boring and laying Elm Pipes for Water-works, there are several Prices; as, For Pipe of 1 Inch Bore, 2 d. per Foot is usually given; for 2 Inch Bore 4 d. per Foot; 3 Inch Bore 6 d. per Foot; 4 Inch Bore 8 d. per Foot; 5 Inch Bore 10 d. per Foot: And so for every Addition of one Inch to the Size of the Bore, you must add 2 d.

Prices of Underwood and Cutting, &c.

Underwood cut at 12 or 14 Years Growth, will yield to be sold from 7 to 10 l. per Acre, according to its Goodness.

The Time of cutting Underwood in Coppices and Hedgerows, is in *February*, or the Beginning of *March*. And you may have it cut for about 7 or 8 s. the Acre.

Blocks are worth from 15 s. to 17 s. 6 d. per Load.

Best Faggots 10 and 12 s. per Hundred. Ordinary Faggots from 5 s. to 7 s. 6 d. per Hundred.

Sawing out and Cleaving of Wood, is worth about 1 s. per Load; and Faggots are made at about 2 s. per Hundred.

Hop-Poles are sold from 6 s. to 10 s. per Hundred, according as they are.

Uses of Timber.

Oak is the most durable and beautiful of any common Wood, wherefore it is used in the most substantial Buildings; and in Country Affairs, it is fit for Planks, Beds for Waggon, for Spokes in Wheels, and Vessel-Staves, &c. And all sawn Oak should be cast into the

E

Water

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Water before used, to fetch out the Sap, and preserve it from warping.

Elm is fit for Stocks and Volleys for Wheels, Ox Bows, Rails and Gates: Boards of Elm are fit for Flooring, Doors, &c. And if they are cut out in the Summer, let them be cast into a River, and there remain for a Quarter of a Year, to fetch out the Sap, and cause them to dry faster. The same Method is also good for other Timber Boards, cut green.

Elm is also very good for Water-Pipes, or for any Use under Water.

Ash serves for Spade-trees, Hoops, Helves, and Staves for working Tools, &c.

And the Walnut-Tree, Plum-Tree, &c. are fit for Tables, Drawers, &c.

Arithmetical Rules for Measuring of Timber, and all manner of Edifices, &c.

To measure plain Superficies; When you have round or square Pillars of Stone to measure, multiply the Length by the Circumference, and that answers the Question for round Pillars: And for square Pillars, add the Sides together, and multiply that by the Length in Yards. For Cones, multiply half the Length by the Circumference. For Pyramids, add all the Breadths at the Base, or Bottom, together, and multiply half the Length by the Total: Or take all the Sides in the Middle, and multiply by the whole Length. And for measuring of Globes, multiply the Area of the Circle by 4, and it will give you the Contents.

OPERATIONS.

A Pillar of 20 Foot long, and 3 Foot square on each Side, how many Feet of Work?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 40 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 140 \text{ Foot.}
 \end{array}$$

A Round Pillar of 30 Foot long and 6 Foot round, how many square Feet?

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ans. 180 Feet.

A Cone of 30 Foot long, and 8 round, how many Feet?

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ans. 120 Feet.

A Pyramid 60 Foot high, and 12 Foot on all Sides at the Bottom, how many Feet?

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ans. 360 Feet.

A Globe of 3 Foot in the Area, or Depth, how many Feet?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ans. 12 Feet.

Mensuration of Walls, Tiling, Paving, Pitching, Wainscoting, White-washing, Earth, &c.

For measuring of Walls, multiply the Length in Feet by the Breadth, and the Product divide by 9, the Feet in a Yard square. For Tiling, multiply the Length in Feet by the Breadth, and the Product divide by 225, the Feet in a Perch of 15 Foot square. For measuring of Paving, Pitching, Wainscoting, and White-washing, observe the same Rules as for Walls. For boarded Floors, multiply the Length by the Breadth, and divide

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the Product by 100, the Feet in a Square of 10 Foot. For Earth, multiply the Length in Feet by the Breadth, and that Product by the Depth; and then divide that Product by 27, the Feet in a Yard square of Earth.

A Piece of Wall, Paving, Pitching, Wainscoting, &c. of 107 Foot long, and 50 Foot wide, how many Yards and Perches doth it contain?

107 <u>50</u>	107 <u>50</u>	107 <u>50</u>	107 <u>50</u>
000	9) 5350	000	16) 5350
535	<u>535</u>	535	<u>535</u>
5350	594 $\frac{4}{5}$ Yards.	5350	334 $\frac{6}{18}$ Perches

A Piece of Tyling of 160 Foot long, and 70 Foot wide, how many Perches?

160 <u>70</u>	160 <u>70</u>
000	225) 11200
1120	<u>11200</u>
11200	2200
	<u>11200</u>
	(17(5

A Cellar of Earth of 50 Foot long, 10 Foot wide, and 8 Foot deep, how many Yards?

50 <u>10</u>	50 <u>10</u>
00	500
50	8
500	27) 4000
8	...
4000	130
	<u>4000</u>
	220
	<u>4000</u>
	(148 Yards

(0(4

Mensu-

Mensuration of Timber, Boards, &c.

For square Timber, multiply the Length by the Breadth, first bringing it into Inches; then multiply that Product by the Depth in Feet, and divide the whole by 144, the Inches in a square Foot; unless it be Cube Measure, and then divide by 1728, the Inches contained in the Cube Foot of six Sides: And then divide the last Product by 40, the square Feet in a Tun. For round Timber, girt it at the Bottom or Base, and take the Fourth Part for your Breadth and Depth; then multiply that by half the Length, and divide by 144. Or, girt it in the Middle, and take the Fourth Part for your Breadth and Depth, and multiply by the whole Length, and divide by 144, which brings it into square Feet; and then divide by 40, and it brings it to Tuns.

For measuring Boards, multiply the Length by the Breadth.

E X A M P L E S.

A Piece of Timber 24 Foot long, 2 Foot wide, and 1 deep, how many Feet square?

24 Feet long.

12 Inches in a Foot.

$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 48 \\ 24 \\ \hline 288 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 144 \overline{) 6912} \quad (4 \overline{) 8} \\ \underline{576} \\ 1152 \\ \underline{1152} \\ 0000 \end{array}$
288 Inches in Length. 24 Inches wide.	1 Tun 8 Feet.

1152

576

6912 Total Inches.

A Round Tree, or Piece of Timber, 40 Foot long, and 20 Foot round at the Base, how many square Feet?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 40 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 240 \\
 120 \\
 \hline
 240 \\
 240 \\
 \hline
 480 \\
 240 \\
 \hline
 28800
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 5 \\
 \hline
 60 \\
 60 \\
 \hline
 120 \\
 240 \\
 \hline
 480 \\
 240 \\
 \hline
 28800
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 144) 28800 \quad (20 | 0 \\
 \hline
 4 \\
 \hline
 5 \text{ Tun.}
 \end{array}$$

So that the Tree is just 5 Tun.

A Board 20 Foot long, and 8 wide, how many Feet?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \\
 8 \\
 \hline
 \text{Answ. } 160 \text{ Feet.}
 \end{array}$$

A TABLE for measuring of Plank, whereby you may know the Quantity of any Thickness contained in a Tun.

Inch.				
4	—	120	40 the Feet contained in a Tun divi- ded by —	3
3	—	160		4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	192		4 $\frac{4}{5}$
2	—	240		6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	320		8
1	—	480		12
$\frac{3}{4}$	—	640		16
Gives the Quantity in a Tun; as by the First COLUMN appears.				

*To know the Height of a Tree, Tower,
House, &c.*

Take a Trencher, or other Board or Thing exactly square, and all Parts of a Thickness; and at one Corner of it make a little Hole, through which put a Pin large enough to hold up and support the Trencher; then go at a Distance from your Tree, House, &c. and being upon a Level with the Foot thereof, or as near as may be, hold the Trencher by the Pin at the Corner a little above your Head, letting the downward Corner of that Side be to your Eye; and when you come to the Place where the Side of the Trencher from your Eye is exactly even with the Top of the Tree or Building, stand still and measure the Distance you stood from the Tree, to which add the Height to your Eye from the Ground, and you'll find it the true Height of your Tree, or Tower, &c.

Measuring of Lands.

In common Measuring of Land, multiply the Length of your Ground in Perches, by the Breadth in Perches, and divide the Product by 160, the Perches in a square Acre, and the Perches under that Number by 40, the square Inches in a Rood, or Quarter of an Acre; and the Contents will appear.

C H A P. V.

*Rules for Management of a large Family ;
Expence in Eating, Drinking, &c. The Duty
and Places of Servants therein : And of La-
bourers, &c.*

A Good Oeconomy in a large Family is reputable and advantageous to a Gentleman ; for when Domestick Affairs are rightly managed, it gives Pleasure to the Stranger, and aggrandizes the Master of the House, at the same Time that it saves a great deal of superfluous Expence : And towards the Attainment of this, a strict Order and Decorum is to be observed ; superior Servants to have the Powers belonging to their Posts, and Inferiors to be kept in due Subjection : And there's nothing creates more Uneasiness in a Family, than a Master's listening too much to the private Tales of envious Servants (especially of those in low Posts) though a little may be allow'd sometimes for Information ; but even then with great Caution.

The Servants in a Nobleman's Family are many ; as, amongst the Superiors, the Steward, Secretary, Gentleman of the Horse, Waiting Gentleman, &c. the Inferiors, Butler, Cook, Gardener, Bailiff, Coachman, Groom, Footman, &c. Amongst the Women, the House-keeper, Lady's Woman, Landress, House-maid, Dairy-maid, &c.

These Servants ought to be kept exactly to their several Businesses, and not be permitted to infringe one upon another, which will unavoidably make a Distraction and Confusion, if not be the Occasion of many Things being ill done, and perhaps intirely neglected : To prevent which, I shall here give you a particular Account of the proper Businesses of some of the Chiefs.

The

The Business of the Steward.

The Business of the Steward is large, as it belongs to him to take and state all Accompts, receive and pay all Monies, buy in the Provision for the Family, hire all Livery-men, buy all Liveries, pay all Wages, direct and keep in Order all Livery-men (except the Coachman and Groom;) to be at his Master's Elbow during Dinner, and receive all Orders from him relating to Government; to oversee and direct the Bailiff, Gardener, &c. in their Business; and also the Clerk of the Kitchen, Cook, Butler, &c. to whom he delivers the Provision, Wine, Beer, &c. who give him an Account of the spending it, Weekly or otherwise.

The Business of the Gentleman of the Horse.

To buy Coaches, Saddles, and Furniture, and all Horses; to buy in Corn, Hay and Provender for Horses, direct the Coachman, Postilion, and Groom, and, during Travelling, the other Livery-men; order all Horses, &c.

The Gentleman of the Horse and Waiting-Gentleman are not under the Command of the Steward, as the other Servants are.

The Bailiff's Business is to buy and sell all Cattle and Horses for the Plow, direct and order Plowmen, buy Corn for Seed, inspect Plowing, Sowing, and all manner of Husbandry Affairs.

And as for the Businesses of the other Servants, there is no great Difficulty in gaining Information therein.

If any menial, or other Servant, shall, through Negligence or Carelessness, fire any Dwelling-House or Out-House, he shall forfeit One Hundred Pounds, to be levied by Warrant from Two Justices, and distributed to the Sufferers by the Fire: And in Default of Payment, or Refusal, to be sent to the House of Correction, there to be kept at hard Labour, at the Discretion of the Justices. *Stat. 6 Anne.* And

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And by *Stat. 12 Anne*, If any Servant shall purloin, embezil, or make away his Master's Goods, &c. to the Value of 40 s. it is Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Weekly Expence in the several Particulars of Eating, Drinking, &c. of a large Family.

A Family containing about 25 or 30 Persons in Number, in the whole, will eat in a Week's Time, one small Bullock, or Part of a large one, containing about 350 or 400 Pound Weight; Three Sheep of about 50 Pound each, or Two larger; besides living one Day on Fish, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, &c. and Fowls; about Four Bushels of Wheat for Bread and Flour: About Half a Hogshead of Stale-Beer; near a Hogshead of Ale, and about Two Hogsheads of Small-Beer. The Stale-Beer brew'd after the Rate of 10 or 12 Bushels of Malt to the Hogshead; the Ale about 6 Bushels, and Small-Beer about 3 Bushels to the Hogshead; or rather Ale and Small-Beer brew'd together at 9 Bushels the Hogshead. The Beer to be about a Year old, the Ale Two Months, and Small-Beer Six Weeks old.

The whole Weekly Expence of Eating and Drinking manag'd at the best Rate, will amount to about 7 l. 10 s. and all Expences, one Week with another, will come to above 20, and near 25 l.

Annual Expence of a large Family.

A Family containing about 25 or 30 Persons in Number, as aforesaid, to be maintained genteely and plentifully, in a Time when Provisions are of a moderate Price, not very dear, nor cheap, the Annual Expence taking in all Charges, will amount as follows:

In Meat and Drink about 400 l. at least: Expence of Stables for Six Coach-Horses, and Two Saddle-Horses besides the Plow-Cattle and Deer, in Corn about 80 l. in Hay and Straw about 100 l. Twenty Servants Wage about

about 170 *l.* Eight or Ten Liveries about 50 or 55 *l.* Expences in repairing the Coach, Harness, Horse-Furniture, and Shoeing of Horses, &c. about 50 *l.* Expence of fine Gardens kept handsomely in Repair, about 80 *l.* Expence of Bailiffship, in Plowmens Wages, repairing of Plows, Works of Husbandry, Haymaking, &c. in the whole about 80 *l.* In Workmens Bills, as the Mason, Carpenter, Smith, Painter, Sadler, Carrier, &c. for Repairs, in the whole about 70 or 80 *l.* Wine for the Family of all sorts, about 100 *l.* or 125 *l.* Cloaths and casual Expences about 200 *l.* *per Annum.*

So that the whole Expence of the Family, taking in every thing, according to this Computation, may amount from 1200 *l.* to 1500 *l.* *per Annum*, according as it is managed: And by this Rule Families greater or smaller may be proportion'd in Expence.

An Estate of 100 *l.* *per Annum* Value, when Taxes and Repairs are deducted, will not bring in above 70 or 75 *l.* a Year clear, *communibus Annis.*

Methods observed in Selling Estates, &c. Rules of Purchasing, &c.

When the Country Gentleman has Occasion to sell any Estates, or state them out on Lives, the following Informations will be of Use to him: For a Freehold Lease for Three Lives, and Copy of Court Roll, 14 Years Purchase may be insisted upon; 8 for the first Life, 4 for the second, and 2 for the third; or 7, 5, and 2. For Chattle-Lease 13 Years Purchase is usually given. Exchange of a Life, one Year's Purchase, unless a Woman's Life for a Man's, or a Sickly Life for a Healthy one, when 2 or 3 Years Purchase may be demanded: A Widowhood 1 Year's Purchase: Turning Widowhood into Life, 2 Years Purchase. For License to Lett, Half a Year, or a Year's Value. Fee in Reversion after Lives, about 9, 7, and 5 Years Purchase, after 1, 2, and 3 Lives. Fee of Lands in Hand, 20 Years Purchase.

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Purchase. Fee of good Houses sold from 15 to 17 Years Purchase, according to their Situation.

How Labourers are paid the whole Year, &c.

From the 2d Day of February, to the 24th of June, the usual Pay is 10 d. per Day. From the 24th of June, to the 29th of September, 1 s. per Day. From the 29th of September, to the 2d of November, 10 d. per Day. And from November the 2d, to February the 2d, 8 d. per Day.

Half an Hour is allow'd for Breakfast at Nine a Clock in the Morning all the Year, unless it be in the Dead of Winter, viz. from November the 2d, to February the 2d. And an Hour is allow'd for Dinner all the Year.

And to keep Labourers exactly to their Time, it is necessary that the Gardener should have a Bell to ring at Six a Clock in the Morning for them to come to Work, and to and from Breakfast and Dinner, and for their Return at Six a Clock at Night : And if they do not observe the same as they ought, a Punishment may be inflicted, by making an Abatement out of their Wages.

C H A P. VI.

A Brief Account of every Thing relating to Gardening, both in Kitchen Gardens, and Gardens of Pleasure; as Soil, Fruit Trees; all Sorts of Garden Stuff, Herbs, and Products of Months, Greens, Flowers, Ordering, and Culture, &c. And also of Forest-Trees, Coppice-Woods, Nurseries: Profit of Plantations, &c.

THE Reverend Mr. Lawrence hath lately published a Treatise of Gardening; but as I have not read the same, you may be assured I have taken nothing from thence, tho' I confess I am obliged to *Quintiney's Complete Gardener*, *London's Retir'd Gardener*, and *Evelyn of Forest Trees*, for many of my Informations in this Chapter, which I have collected in an abstractary and regular Method, and whereto I have added several material Observations of experienced Gardeners that I have conversed with, and of my own, made from time to time, as Seasons and Opportunities have offered. And First,

Of Gardening in General, and particularly Situations of Gardens, &c.

The Situation a Man ought to choose for a Garden, is, where the Ground lies neither High nor Low, for then the Sun will not prevail by its Heat, nor cold Rains have any Effect to its Prejudice; and your Ground ought to be shelter'd and defended from the South West, and North West, and Easterly Winds, as much as may be, for those Winds are very pernicious in scorching and blighting Trees, and all manner of Plants.

The best Earth for a Garden is usually of a blackish Colour, and light withal; and if you remove it to any
F other

other Place, it ought to be very strong, and to be laid at least 3 Foot deep, otherwise the neighbouring Earth may stupify it; but for small Products, as Sallading, &c. two Foot may be deep enough: And if your Mold be naturally of a heavy Clay, and Barren, it must be taken away and new earthed.

Light Ground is always esteemed best for the Multiplication of Roots, and drinking up the Water, and Moisture, which causes a speedy Vegetation, and is secure against the Scorching of the Sun; and if your Ground be too moist, lay it in narrow Ridges, which will drain the same and keep it healthy: But you ought to have always a regard to your Climate in making Choice of your Earth, as heavy Ground is approved to be the best in hot Countries, and light Ground the best in cold.

New Earth is an extraordinary Nourisher of any Vegetable, particularly to the Roots of Trees newly planted, it being the best Soil for that purpose; and in plowing, or digging up of new Earth, you seldom fail of extraordinary Crops of any Kind for some time, until the Salt (which causes Vegetation, and the richer the Soil is the more it has thereof) that by its Rest had been a long time gathering together, be again consumed.

It is very convenient to have a Garden as near as may be on a Level, that the Earth may be of equal Temper; but if one part be moister or dryer than another, you are to plant that part with Things most proper and agreeable to the same.

For watering of Gardens, you ought to water all Things in the Kitchen Garden (except *Asparagus*) and particularly *Artichokes*, seven or eight Months in the Year, beginning in *April* and *May*, when new planted Trees are to be well watered if there be a Drought: And Tillage adds to the Heat, and Moisture of any Ground, the best and most productive Temper of any, and is usually done in *October*, and again in *May*, at which last time it ought to be deep, to receive the Pur-
gation of the Sun.

A great deal of Dung is necessary for Pot-Herbs, Sal-lading, &c. to cause a quick Production; Sheeps Dung, Horse Dung, Pidgeons Dung, and Dung of Deer, are of a hot Nature, and Dung of Oxen, Cows, is of a cold Nature, so that care must be taken to apply them properly. The Time and Season for Dunging, is from the beginning of *November* till the end of *March*.

The Sheeps Dung is the most generally fertile Dung, but it is not proper for weak Fruit Trees, by reason it breeds Worms, which may in time destroy the Tree; and weak infirm Trees may be known by their being covered with Moss, the Suckers produc'd of a yellow Colour, &c.

Fruit Trees ought not to be planted too near one another, especially in poor Ground, for that will too much divide and weaken the Nourishment; and when Fruit Trees are planted, the Earth about them ought to be kept light and hollow.

For proper Soils for Fruit Trees; Apple Trees, Pears, Plumbs, and Figs, agree with almost any kind of Soil, whether hot or dry, cold or moist, provided the Ground be three Foot deep; Quince Trees, Plumbs, Gooseberry, Currans, and Raseberry Trees, thrive best in moist heavy Ground; Peach, Almond, Grapes and Cherries, in a dry light Ground; but then it is generally observ'd, that altho' the dry Soil produces the deliciouslest Fruit, and ripens the soonest, yet they are not the largest, for those the moist Soil produceth.

The general Products of the whole Year may be taken as follows; the general Products of the Months of *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*, *March* and *April*, are *Cardoon Roots*, *Artichokes*, *Collyflowers*, and *Pompions*, in hot Beds. The Pot Herbs are *Sorrel*, *Beet*, *Cabbage*, *Leeks*, *Parsley*, *Mushrooms*, *Sallads*; especially *Winter Succory*, *Cellery*, *Smallage*, *Chervel*, *Burnet*, *Balm*, *Tarragon*, &c. *Raddishes* in *February*, and *Purcelan* and *Cucumbers* in *April*: And in hot Beds you may have *Asparagus*, *Lettice*, *Creeses*, *Chervel*, *Hartshorn*, *Sorrel*, &c. at all Times of the Year. *May* and *June* afford *Sallads* of all kinds, *Purcelan*, *Lettice*, *Artichokes*, *Pease*,
F 2 *Beans*,

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Beans, Carrots, Turnips, Cucumbers, Radishes, Asparagus, Gooseberries, Currans, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. July and August, besides the aforementioned, produce French Beans, Apple Cabbage, Melons, Pears, Plumbs, Peaches, Figs, &c. And in September and October you have the same (except Melons) and also all Sorts of Grapes.

This Account of Products mentions the Time of Ripening generally a little too early for our common Gardens, and allowance must be made for Soils, Situations, &c.

Now I come to the particular Parts of Gardening, and to treat of every Thing relating thereto; as Soils, Planting, Pruning, Grafting, &c.

Soils.

A Sandy Loamy Soil, of a blackish gray Colour, easy to Till, Mellow, and not too dry nor moist, having neither Taste nor Smell (which you may know by steeping the same in Water 6 or 7 Hours, by the Water strain'd off) is found by Experience to be the most proper Soil for your Kitchen Garden.

Your Earth ought to be two or three Foot deep, of the same Quality, for the Nourishment of Trees, and Winter Legumes, otherwise they'l decay in a few Years. That which alters the Flavour of Fruit is generally a black sandy moory Ground, or a blewish Clay at the bottom; and a good agreeable Soil gives Fruit a fine Skin, and delicate Pulp, whereas a moist and disagreeable Soil renders the Skin rough, and a small Pulp.

Your Earth so chosen ought to be dug four Times a Year, *viz.* at Spring, Midsummer, in *August*, and just before Winter, to prepare it for the Crop the ensuing Summer; and the first Years you ought to plow it up, and plant it with Pease and Beans.

And for Dunging of your Garden, the Dung of Horses, Mules, Oxen, Cows, &c. is generally best; but for different Earths you may observe the following Rules; if the Soil be light and dry, then the coldest Dung is most proper, such as Cow Dung, clearing of Ponds,

Ponds, &c. If the Soil be heavy and wet, then is the warmest Dung most proper, such as a mixture of Street Dirt, Sea-Coal-Ashes, and some Horse Dung well rotted; but if the Ground be between both Extremes, which is the best of any, then a mixture of Horse and Cow Dung, as I have before observed, is the best.

A Kitchen Garden ought to be divided into several Beds twice as long as broad; and if they are small Plats of about 20 Foot long and 10 Foot wide, the more convenient they are; and the Alleys between may be about 2 Foot broad for passing, 5 Foot broad for wheeling, and about 7 Foot broad for two Persons to walk a Breast.

Aspects for Fruit.

For Aspects of the Sun, the East Exposition is best for Peaches and Nectarines; the South Aspect is the next best, especially for backward Fruit; the West Aspect is not so good, but it seldom receives Damage by Frost; so that a Man may safely plant Peaches, Pears, Apricocks, and Plumbs, in a Western Exposition; the Northern Exposition is proper for late Pears, Plumbs, Morella Cherries, Currans, &c. And Grapes love a Southern Aspect.

Fruit Trees, what to be chosen.

When you make your Choice of Fruit Trees out of Nurseries, those of a strait Stem, shining Bark, being clean from Canker, having the Shoots of the Year long and vigorous, and the Roots large, will best answer your Expectation. And when you transplant Peaches, you ought to do it after they have been grafted on a Plumb Stock of about two or three Inches round at least one Year, and having Eyes or Buds at the lower part of the Stock, which you'll find by Experience to be a good Choice.

List of the best Sorts of Fruit.

The best Sorts of Pears for Summer are, the little Muscat, Ladies Thigh, Blanquets, Queen Pear, Russet, Cassiolette, Bergamot, Melting Pear, Pear Royal; for Autumn, the Boncretin, Orange, Butter Pears, Vermillions, Golden Messire Jean, *Swiss* Bergamot, Autumn Bergamot, Green Sugar Pear, Ambret, &c; for Winter, Marchioness, Bergamot of Cressane, Virgouleuse, Winter Thorn Pear, Winter Marvel, St. Germain, Roufeline, Colmart, Winter Boncretin, Winter Bergamot, Winter Royal, &c.

Best Apples are the Calvilles, Reinets, Golden Pipin, Pomeroy, Pomedapi, Feneletts, &c.

The best Plumbs are, the great Damask of Tours, Yellow Hasty, white and blew Perdigrón, Mirabel, Monsieur, Violet, Damask, Apricock, Katharine, Imperial, Royal, Pearl, Orleans, Bury d'roy, Pomegranate.

Best Peaches, are the early Peach, Troy Peach, forward Purple Peach, yellow Alberge, Minion, white Magdalen, Royal, Chevreuse, Bourdine, Admirable, Nivet, Persique, Red Magdalen, Abricot Peach, Pau Peach, and Red Pavie.

Nectarines, or Bastard Peach, White Pavie, Cadillat, marbled Nectarine, Rambovillet, &c.

The Figs are only two Sorts, the White and the Yellow.

Best Grapes are the Muscat, Chaselas, &c.

Cherries, the Heart Cherry, the Duke, &c.

Peaches and Apricocks which drop themselves are esteemed good for little, but Plumbs, Apples, Pears, &c. that drop, are the best.

In Planting have always more Plumbs than Peaches, and more Peaches than Apricocks; and have of Pears and Cherries a pretty many.

Planting of Fruit Trees.

For Planting choose a dry Time ; and if your Soil be naturally dry, you may plant in *November* ; but if wet, the latter end of *February* will be the best Season, tho' the usual Time of Planting is taken to begin in *October*, and end in *February* : If the Soil be very cold, it is improper to plant in Autumn.

Before you plant any Fruit Tree, take away the Head, and Roots, and all the superfluous Branches, and even main Branches too, within a Foot of the Body of the Tree, and cut the Stem or Body of the Tree of the length you would have it ; and when so done, plant it as quick as may be, taking care not to leave your Tree long out of the Ground without Earth ; and in Peach Trees observe to leave two or three Buds uncut.

Fruit Trees ought not to be planted above a Foot under Ground, and half a Foot at their first setting in may be sufficient, for they will sink near half a Foot before they are settled ; and the Tree will thrive much better too high than too low : And Planting too deep in moist wet Grounds is found to be very prejudicial : Let the Roots be well covered, and the Hole filled up with Mold, and let the top be covered with Dung and Straw to keep off the scorching of the Sun from the Roots, in Summer, particularly in *April*, *May* and *June*, when there may be great need of watering, and of Rain to infuse the Salt to the Roots.

In planting of Fruit Trees against a Wall, take care to let them be six Inches from the Wall at bottom, and three at top, the best of the Roots to extend towards the Alleys, where there's the best Nourishment for them, and let them be cut off six or seven Inches above the Grass, the part cut being put towards the Wall, and the Roots to be cut about half off. For Distance they ought to be above fifteen Foot asunder (tho' Wall Fruit Trees may be planted not above 8 or 10 Foot asunder) and in Borders of Kitchen Gardens you may plant Dwarf Apples, Pears or Cherries about 15 Foot distance, with one
Goose-

Gooseberry, and two Curran Trees between each. In planting of Vines, dig a Trench not exceeding a Foot wide, and of the same depth, wherein put your Layers, having three Eyes or Buds each, place them two Foot asunder, and fill up the Trench with Dung.

When Trees are carried, or removed any Distance, they ought to have Moss laid round the Roots, and to be kept in a damp Cellar until planted; and if they are long out of Ground before planted, the best way is to keep them in Water for some Days: And when your Trees are planted, avoid digging about them the first Year, for that may hinder the Roots from settling, and binding themselves close to the Earth.

A Gentleman, or Gardener, ought to have Nurseries of all Sorts of Young Trees, to supply the Places of those which may fail in Plantations. And if a Tree dies, which may be discover'd in the Summer before the Month of *October*, by its appearing black and wan, plant another in its stead, observing well the Reason which caused the other to die, by way of Prevention in the next. The first Shoots of Trees appearing yellow, and having but few Buds, is good reason to suspect that the Tree is in danger of dying.

Pruning in general.

Pruning of Trees not only adds to their Beauty, but also keeps them in Health, and causes them to bear abundantly. For the time of Pruning you may begin at the Fall, and end before the Leaves come again, reserving Peaches to the last, by reason of their backward springing; but the safest and most proper Time for Pruning is in the Months of *January* and *February*, for if you begin sooner, the Severity of the Winter may endanger your Trees: And the stronger the Tree is, the longer may Pruning be deferr'd; and the weaker the Tree, the sooner ought it to be done.

In Pruning never permit one young Branch to cross, or touch another; the good Branches are those which have large well fed Buds proceeding from healthy Stems;

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Stems, and those which are bad and superfluous, are small, long, and very little Buds, of a flat Eye, and dark and deader Complexion than the other, shooting out irregular, and proceeding from weak, unhealthy Stems; large Branches shooting from small are superfluous; and some of the good as well as the bad Branches must be taken away, if there be a great many, to make Room for those which are left, to shoot and bear Fruit, without taking away too much Nourishment from the Tree; and those Branches which are left ought to be sufficient to bear the Weight of a great Crop of Fruit.

Dwarf Trees should have a low Stem, and round spreading Heads, and Wall Trees ought to have their Branches equally divided and well shaped, always taking care to have them round and spreading: And to bring Trees to a good Shape, you must prune them whilst they are young and flexible; and if the Tree be large, that large Branches ought to be cut, it must be done soon in the Year, that it may have Time to recover its former natural Strength before the Heat of Summer. The proper Time of bending Branches of Trees for better Order, is in *May*, just before they begin to blossom.

The bearing Branches of Fruit dye in three or four Years; so that there must be a due Regard to preserve others in their Places: And in pruning all Trees, observe to cut off the old Branches just beyond the Place where the young Branches shoot forth, and then shorten your young Branches to your Length, viz. three or four Buds. And when you find a Tree decays, and bears less Fruit than usual, prune the Head of it very short.

There is a Difference between the first and second Prunings of young Trees, and Trees newly planted, and great Nicety required therein.

To prune a Tree the first Year after it is planted, cut off the Stem very near to the first Branch as it hath shot, then cut the Branch or Shoot, that it may not exceed 7 or 8 Inches in Length, which you may make the
Body

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Body of your Tree, especially if the Stem were crooked ; and therefore the shorter your first Branch is, the better, that it may be the easier brought to Form : And when your Tree comes to have two, three, four or five Branches, and those other Shootings from them, you ought to cut the main Branches as you do the Body of the Tree on the coming of its first Branch, just above its Shooting.

The second Pruning of a new planted Tree, ought to be done the third Year ; and in the first, second, and third Years is the proper Time to bring Trees to be streight, and of a good Form : Cut away the Branches just beyond a Bud or Shoot ; and irregular Branches may be cut clean off : The Branches which you leave, if they are small, they ought to be cut the shorter, and if large, to be left the longer, so that there may be no more Fruit than the Branches will well support, and that there is Nourishment for them, which would cause the Tree to be weak and unhealthy ; and one Fruit is esteem'd sufficient for one small Branch, and two for a large one.

All young Trees must have their Heads and longest Branches kept short prun'd, that they may spread at Bottom as well as Top, and so equally fill your Wall ; and upon cutting off those large Branches, those new Shoots are to be chosen, which will add most to the beautiful Figure of the Tree.

In Pruning of a young Tree which is very vigorous, some superfluous Branches may be left unprun'd, to take away the overmuch Moisture from the bearing Branches ; but in weak Trees it will not be safe ; for the Sap ought in such case to be contained in a small Compass, to add to the Strength of the Tree. And where you find weak Trees, the best way is to transplant them, taking care to cut off all the defective Parts of the Root and Branches, and place other Trees in their steads.

If you plant, or rather transplant a Tree of some Years old, prune it well before you put it into the Ground, and bring it as near as may be to the Form you

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you intend it, leaving the small Branches not above six or seven Inches long; and so let them increase in your Pruning the first and second Years, which is the only Time to bring it to a handsom Form.

*Pruning of Standards, Peaches, Apricocks,
Figs, Vines, &c.*

For Pruning of Standards, do it well the first three or four Years, especially the middle Branches, which may cause Confusion; and after that, you may let them alone for some Years, until the Multiplicity of Wood hinders the bearing.

For pruning of your Graffs, your Graff must have left three or four Eyes or Buds, which will produce so many Shoots, and the first Year you are to cut them off just above their small Shoots; and always take care to keep your young Tree in a handsom Figure: And where Branches arise in a young Tree, that hinder the Fineness of the Form, take them away, and rest contented 'till others shoot, which may be conformable.

Peach-Trees and Apricocks may be prun'd twice or three times in a Winter, if there be a great Occasion, as when the Wood increases too fast, or the Trees prove weak or defective; and the last Time of Pruning may be in the Beginning of *May*. All dead Branches may be taken from any Tree, unless the Peach, at any Time of the Year: And all old Branches of Trees being cut, will produce young Shoots, unless it be the Peach and Plumb, and those shoot out of small Branches near.

The best Time for pruning Peach-Trees is in *April*, just before they blossom; for by staying 'till then, you have the Advantage of preserving those Buds which will really blossom, and those that will not, you may take away; for all Buds of Peaches do not afford a Blossom.

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In vigorous Trees 'tis observable, that the weak Branches produce the Fruit, and in weak Trees the strong ones bear: Some Buds produce two Branches, which may be easily discern'd by their Largeness and Shape; and then those Branches ought to be cut the shorter, that they may not have above three or four Shoots; and if any Tree hath too many Shoots or Buds, they may be taken away at a second Pruning in *May* or *June*; But a vigorous Tree cannot well have too many Branches, provided they do not cause Confusion; as a weak Tree can't well have too few.

All weak Trees ought to be prun'd betimes, as I have before observed, so that you ought to prune them first; and before you begin your pruning of any Trees, first untack them, and tack them up again in *May* or *June*, when, by reason of the Circulation of the Sap, you may ply them to any Form: And if a Tree be disordered with false Wood, thro' ill pruning, it must not be cut off at once, but shortened gradually a little every Year for three or four Years, to bring it to be good.

All Branches ought to be so prun'd as they may not extend above 5, 6, or 7 Inches from the Body of the Tree or main Branches; wherein you may observe to leave the largest pruning Branches the longest, and some small Branches may be preserved of a greater Length, and great ones taken shorter, to add to the Beauty of the Tree: And if your Wall be high, your Branches ought to be left the longer, always leaving about two or three Foot of the Wall uncovered towards the Top, for placing of the young Shoots: And always take care to divide the Vigour of the Tree equally, by leaving Branches of equal Length on all sides, which will keep the Tree both healthful and beautiful.

When you make your last Pruning in *May* or *June*, Care must be taken that the large Branches, be not taken away, only the small bearing Branches, and those only where they bear so thick that the Tree is not able to support them without receiving Damage; so that when there is but a moderate Share of Fruit, the Trees need

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not then be prun'd, unless there be any dead Branches which may be taken away.

The best way to make vigorous Trees bear great Quantities of Fruit, is to shorten the Roots on that side which it most vigorous.

For pruning of Figs: At the Close of the Winter you may remove all the Suckers from the Roots of Fig-Trees; and in *March* and *April* they must be prun'd; the Method to be observed wherein, is to cut away all the small Branches, and shorten the large ones which bear the Fruit: And you may give the Fig-Tree a second Pruning in *June* for the Spring Branches. If you leave any small Branches to add to the Beauty of the Tree, they must be kept short, and lengthened very moderately; and you must take care not to prune the larger Branches too short for shape, as you do other Trees, for then you will have the less Fruit.

A Fig abounds in Sap beyond any other Fruit-Tree, the Taste whereof is agreeable to that of the Fruit; and tho' they produce no Blossom, as all other Fruit-Trees do, yet every Bud remaining in the Spring will produce a Fig; the Branches of Fig-Trees are not so flexible as those of other Fruit Trees, and therefore there ought to be the greater care in the Pallisadoing: And in the Pruning of old Trees, observe to shorten the large Branches at top of three or four Years growth, for they will produce new young Shoots which will add to the Vigour of the Tree.

In Pruning of Vines, if they are large and vigorous, you may venture to leave many Branches, and those long; but in weak small Trees those which are left ought to be few and short, always observing to prune the weak Branches, and preserve the large ones which bear the most Fruit. The Branches prun'd ought not to be in length above four Buds, being cut off about an Inch beyond the furthestmost Bud, for each Bud produces a Shoor with two or three Bunches of Grapes: And in all Prunings of Vines remember to take away all superfluous Branches, which may cause more Fruit than your Tree may be able to bear without Prejudice.

Observations on Pruning, and Ripening of Fruit, &c.

In all Pruning there ought to be a double quantity of Buds for Fruit reserved, for fear of Casualties which frequently happen at the blossoming Time through high Winds and bad Weather; and when that Danger is over, to avoid future Hazard to the Trees, you may pick off as many Fruit as you think your Tree may not be able to bring to Maturity; for Directions wherein I need only take Notice, that a vigorous Tree will maintain more than a weak one.

The less Fruit a Tree bears, the larger and fairer they are, by reason they receive the more Nourishment from the Tree; and the more Fruit the Tree bears, the contrary; so that thinning your Trees when the Fruit are knit in a very plentiful Year, is necessary; wherein Care ought to be taken, that two ought not to be very near together; nor more left on the Tree than it will well nourish; and a moderate quantity of the Leaves must be taken away where they keep the Sun from the Fruit, and consequently hinder their kind ripening.

The early, or late Ripening of Fruit, is determin'd, in a great Measure, by the Months of *April* and *May*, which produce the Blossom; for if those Months are hot, the sooner the Fruit will ripen; and the colder, the later; tho' in all Seasons, the Cherries ripen sooner than any other Fruit.

In all Sorts of Pruning, except Apple Trees and Pear Trees, it is best to take away some of the old Bearing Wood every Year, and at the same Time to raise new ones in their stead, by which Means your Tree will be always in one shape, and promise equal Store of Fruit; and once in four Years it may be proper to take away entirely all the old bearing Wood, having preserved new Bearers in their steads: And in all new Prunings observe to remedy the Defects of the Pruning the preceding Year.

Plumbe

Plumbs are prun'd with the Branches and Buds left outwards from the Wall, as are also Cherries, and most other Fruit Trees, and the inward Branches taken away.

Diseases of Fruit Trees, &c.

The Diseases incident to Fruit Trees are generally Cankers, Mols, or Infirmities proceeding from ill Planting, &c. for Remedy whereof transplant your Trees, taking care to well prune the defective Parts.

And the Soil may occasion Diseases in Fruit Trees, if it be not of a good Temper, and neither too dry nor too moist; and Gum is prejudicial to Peaches and all Stone Fruit; but of all these, old Age is the most incurable, for if they are 50 or 60 Years old, their Labour and Produce is over.

When a Branch produces a weak and sickly Shoot, cut off the same, and a small part of the Branch; and to cure a diseased Peach, or other Fruit Tree, cut off all the infirm Branches just before Spring, and then it will shoot a fresh, and be much healthier and better than before.

Where old Trees which shoot out too vigorous, do not bear well, cut off 3 or 4 of the largest Roots to within three or four Inches of the Body of the Tree, according to the Strength and Vigour of your Tree, which will moderate the quantity of Sap, and render the Tree fruitful.

The first Year as Fruit Trees are planted, the Blossoms should be picked off, that they may not produce Fruit to weaken the Trees. And when there is occasion to lessen the Number of Fruit, such as the Winter Fruit, you may do it in *June* and *July*; but for the Fruits which ripen in the Summer, it hath been observed by some Gardeners, that there is no occasion, for that the Sun will bring them to Perfection if they are never so many.

Raising, and Preserving of Fig Trees, &c.

To raise Fig-Trees, the best way is to do it by Layers from the Roots in *March*, separated the *March* following in the next Year, and plant them in Trenches as you do Vines, pruning the Layer to a Foot long, and the Roots short; tho' they may be raised by Slips planted in a Trench of fat Dung well rotted; and the warmer the Soil, the better.

If Fig-Trees are dead, or supposed to be so, it is safest to stay till Midsummer before you lop them to the Roots, for at that Time they may fill, and shoot out several Branches which before seemed to be dead in all appearance: And Fig-Trees against Walls, in a severe Winter ought to be matted with Straw; and 'twill be convenient to set Traps to catch the Mice which may in a very cold Time be inclinable to bark the Trees.

Grafts from Trees ought to be chosen out of those which grow perpendicular, and not those which grow side ways.

Grafting of Fruit-Trees.

The common Way of Grafting all manner of good Fruit-Trees, and also all other large Trees, is Cleft-wise; tho' Peaches are grafted Scutcheon-wise; Chesnut-Trees Flute-wise, or In-arching, In-oculating, or Buding of Cherries; and Figs and Vines must be covered with Earth: And the Chesnut, Fig, and Vine, are grafted about the end of *April*, later than other Fruit Trees.

The usual Time for Grafting Fruit-Trees in general, is either in *September*, at the decline of the Sap, or in *February*; but the Months of *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*, and *April*, are good for all manner of Apple-Trees,

In Grafting Cleft-wise, let your Stock be, at least, three or four Inches in Circumference, cut off the same in

in a smooth Place, and then split it down the whole breadth of the Stock two or three Inches ; then sharpen the Butt end of your Graff Wedge-wise, so as the rind, and outward part may be somewhat wider than the inner part, the better to join with the Rind of the Stock, it must be stop'd so long as the Slit of your Stock is deep : When Things are so prepared, fix in your Graff so as the Rind thereof, and that of the Stock, do exactly meet and close together ; and to preserve the Graffs from the Air, mix Clay, or Dirt, with Wool, and apply it, from the bottom of your Graff all round to the top of the Stock, and cover the same over with a Cloth tied round to keep it the more secure.

Remember that there be a Bud in your Graff just above your Stock, and two or three Buds higher.

Peaches are grafted on Plumbs and Almonds ; Apricocks and Plumbs on the new Shoots of Plumb-Trees, particularly the Damask Plumb ; fair Cherries on wild Cherries ; Pears on Wildings ; and Apples are grafted on Wildings, that are designed for high Standards ; but Paradise Stocks are best for Dwarfs. To raise Stocks, set Kernels, Roots, Suckers, &c. in Nurseries.

Works and Products, &c. of all the Months in the Year, not only in Gardening but Husbandry. Rules for Health, &c.

January. W O R K S thereof.

In the Month of *January* Lop and Prune all sorts of Trees ; uncover the Roots of Trees ; set all kinds of Quicksets, and Fruit Trees, in the new of the Moon, the Wind not at North or East ; Trench, and Soil Ground for the Spring ; lay Slips of all Sorts of Trees ; sow Lettices, and other Sallading, and if the Weather be mild, set Beans, Pease, and dig Garden Ground (which you may have done from 2d to 3d per Lug Square, viz. 16 Foot) plant Trees, dung Fig-Trees, make hot Beds, sow Cucumbers, force Asparagus ; take
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down the Soil of old hot Beds, and apply it for Improvement of bad Ground: In the making of hot Beds you may observe the following Rules; let your Bed be situated in a warm Corner, shelter'd from the North-East, and South-Westerly Winds, your Dung be Horse-Dung, before it is rotten, with which let your Bed be about two or three Foot deep, close laid together, all parts alike, and upon the top put fine Mold for about 6 Inches in depth, cover them over with Glass Frames, or Matting, and let the Bed be made about 10 Days before used, that it may have time to abate its extreme Heat. And for ordering of Melons and Cucumbers, keep them well watered in a dry time, from their first Rising to their Ripening; and when it rains hard, keep them partly covered to prevent immoderate Moisture.

P R O D U C T S.

All Sorts of Roots, as Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, &c. Cellery, Parsley, Onions, Leeks, Garlick, Chervil, Mint, Cresses, Burrage, in the hot Beds; and some Winter Pears; and at the latter end of the Month, some dry Flowers.

R U L E S for Health; &c.

Let not Blood, and use no Physick in the Month of *January*, unless there be a necessity; beware of taking Cold, for Rheums and Phlegm do now much encrease; Eat often, and keep your self warm. And if the Weather be mild you may drench Horses, and Cattle.

February. W O R K S thereof.

Set all sorts of Plants, as Vines, Hops, and all Fruit that grow on Bushes; sow Cabbages, Hasting-Pease, and Carrots, and Parsnips, in warm sandy Ground; sow Skirrits, Beets, Onions, Leeks, Ciboules, Sorrel, Endive, Succory, Burnet, Purslan; sow, and re-plant Cu-

Cucumbers and Melons; set all Sorts of Flower Roots about an Inch or two in the Ground; graff all sorts of Trees in the Cleft; set all sorts of Kernel and Stony Seeds, &c. cleanse Trees from Moss, and pick Worms and Snails after a shower of Rain; cut down Timber, Hedge and Ditch, and do all sorts of Husbandry.

P R O D U C T S.

This Month brings little Sallads of Sorrel, Radishes, &c. and Asparagus in the hot Beds; Primrose Flowers, &c.

R U L E S for Health, &c.

It is good to be sparing in Physick in this Month, and to avoid letting Blood, unless you are seized with a violent Indisposition to require it; eat not slimy Fish, Milk, or any other Foods that oppilate and stop the Liver and Veins, and thicken the Blood, which are very prejudicial to Health: And take the best Care to prevent taking Colds, through carelesness; for tho' there are generally some warm Days in this Month, they are not lasting.

March. **W O R K S** thereof.

Cover the Roots of Trees with fat Earth, slip Artichokes; sow in the naked Earth Lettice of all sorts, Cabbages for the latter Season, Carrots, Radishes, and all manner of Garden Seeds; sow Camphire, Pease, Cellery, Purslan, Asparagus Seed for a Nursery, Pumpions in hot Beds; make hot Beds for Radishes, and for transplanting of Melons, Cucumbers, &c. If the Weather be warm, loosen the Earth on the top of Asparagus Beds for 6 or 7 Inches deep, that the Shoots may the better come up; uncover Artichokes, set Pease and Beans, sow Flower Seeds, transplant the Products of the preceding Months: And before Plants are removed from hot Beds to naked Ground, take care to let it be either warmed and purified by the Sun, which is natural, or that it be made warm with Horse Dung, that the Plants may

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may not be chilled, or receive any Prejudice by Transplanting. You may also continue to Graff in this Month; Graff out Quick-sets, sow Oats and Barley, &c.

P R O D U C T S.

In this Month we may have Lettices, Radishes, &c. sown in hot Beds in *November*; Asparagus, Colliflowers, &c. Also Flowers; as Violets, Jacinths, Anemonies, Narcissus's, Flower de Luce, Stock-Gilliflowers, &c. And if the Weather be warm, the Garden may produce Tulips, Daisies, Junquils, &c.

R U L E S for Health, &c.

The Blood and Humours increase in this Month, so that you may now Purge and Bleed; use not gross Meats, but such as will digest well, and afford good Juice and Nutriment; forbear all Things salt; eat in the Morning before you drink; and if you purge the Blood, do it by gentle Potions.

April. W O R K S thereof.

If the Weather be seasonable in this Month, it is the busiest Month in the whole Year, for now whatsoever you have a mind to Plant or Sow, the Earth is fit to receive: Sow white Endive, Carduus, Sorrel, Fennel, Lettice, Leeks, Cabbage, Turnips, Artichokes, Mint, Burrage, Violets, &c. and sow *Geneva* Lettice, and other Salladings, during the whole Summer; sow the latest Cucumbers, set *French* Beans, plant Asparagus, separate the Off-sets, or Layers of Artichokes, and plant two of them in one Hole about two Foot asunder; plant Strawberry Roots, re-plant Radishes, Lettices, &c. every 15 Days. Pease sown in *October* are now in Blossom. Sow Hemp, and all kinds of Garden Herbs; prune Peach-Trees the second time; begin to pinch off your superfluous Fruit, and to prune your Trees the last time; cleanse Trees from Moss and Worms, &c. weed your

your Gardens, and particularly all Seed Beds; pole Hops, open Bee-hives, bark Trees for Tanners, &c.

PRODUCTS.

This Month produceth Sallads of all sorts, Radishes, Spinnage, Lettices, Asparagus, Cucumbers: And besides the Flowers of the former Month, Ranunculas, Imperials, and greater Variety of Tulips.

RULES for Health, &c.

April is esteemed the best Month to prevent, and remove Causes of Sicknes, the Pores of the Body being open, whereby Medicines will have the better Effect, and the Weather not too hot to cause Faintness, or any Indispositions of that kind in the Operation: Therefore this is the most proper Time to Purge and Bleed; and be sure drink not much Wine, or strong Liquors, which upon the Ferment of the Blood may be very ruinous, and fatal to the Constitution.

May. WORKS thereof.

This Month, by its Warmness and Sereneness, is esteem'd the Mother of Vegetation: Now sow Endive, Pease, Winter Cabbage Seed, Radishes, Stock-Gilliflower Seeds, plant Colliflowers, Cabbages, Beets, Chards, Celler-y; re-plant Lettice, Purslan, and Melons and Cucumbers, which you must keep well watered; Water new planted Trees, Asparagus, and Things transplanted in this Month, and *April*, if the Weather be dry, and the Earth scorching; bring your Orange, and other Trees and Greens out of the Green-house, having kept the Windows open in the day Time all *April*; clip Box, Yews, Filleroyes, &c. nail up, or pallisade your Wall-Trees; continue to pinch off your superfluous Fruit, fix your Grass to Sticks to keep them upright; lay Carnations and Stock-Gilliflowers; thin Carrots and Turnips, &c. which grow too thick; sow, and set those tender

Sum-

Summer Herbs which would not endure the former Cold ;
weed Corn, Hop Gardens, &c.

PRODUCTS.

Now we may have Lettices, Radishes, Asparagus, Cucumbers, Pease, Strawberries, all sorts of Flowers, early Cherries, &c.

RULES for Health.

Rise in the Morning early, and walk the Fields in this Month, which is not only very delightful, but healthful : Now every Garden Hedge affords Physick ; Sage, and Bread and Butter a good Breakfast ; and Scurvy Grals Ale, and Wormwood Beer, are esteemed wholesome Drinks.

June. WORKS thereof.

Continue the Works of the former Month ; sow also Endive, Lettice, and Pease for September, plant Artichokes, Leeks, &c. take Tulip Roots out of the Ground, and preserve them in a healthy Place, not too dry, against the next Year ; water Cucumbers plentifully ; cultivate your Orange Trees, destroy Worms, Snails, &c. and keep every Thing clean from Weeds ; stir up gross Ground to keep it from chaping ; and in this Month, July and August, you preserve all sorts of Seeds ; gather Herbs with your Fingers to keep dry the whole Year ; set Rosemary, sow Lettice and Radishes three or four Days after the full of the Moon, which will prevent their running to Seed ; shear Sheep on the encrease of the Moon ; distil Roses, and make Syrrups and Conserves.

PRODUCTS.

The Products of this Month are Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currans, Cherries ; some Pears, Pease, Artichokes, French Beans, Cabbages, Cucumbers, Melons, Lettices,

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Lettices, Purslan ; all sorts of Kitchen Herbs, and fine Herbs, as Thyme, Sage, Savory, Hyssop, Lavender, &c. and also Medicinal Herbs ; abundance of Flowers, Carnations, Jerusalem Cresses, &c.

R U L E S for Health, &c.

'Tis dangerous, in this Month, to lye unadvisedly on the Ground, or over hastily drink ; use thin and light Diet ; clarified Whey, boil'd with cold Herbs, is very wholesome for a weak Stomach.

July and August. W O R K S thereof.

Sow Radishes, Ciboules, &c. for Autumn, sow Lettice Royal, Spinnage, Sorril, Chervil ; sow Winter Herbs in the new of the Moon ; sow Onions to re-plant in *March* ; re-plant Cabbages, Endive, Strawberries, &c. cut away the Stems of old Artichokes, lay Clove-Gilliflowers and Carnations, if the Branches be strong enough, otherwise stay till *September* ; and in *August* the Florists usually set into the Earth their Jacinths, Anemonies, Junquills, Ranunculas, &c. gather Garden Seeds and Flowers, dry your Flowers in a pretty shady Place, but so as the Sun may visit them a little, to prevent Corruption ; destroy Fleas with Rue and Wormwood ; Reap your Harvest, &c.

P R O D U C T S.

July hath abundance of Artichokes, Strawberries, Pease, Beans, Cabbages, Melons, Cucumbers, Radishes, and all sorts of Sallading, with a great many Flowers ; and for Fruit, you have Cherries, some Plumbs, some Apples, a great many Pears, and the first Figs. *August* hath abundance of Summer Pears, Plumbs, some Peaches, and plenty of Figs ; Melons, Cucumbers, Pompions, Cabbages, all sorts of Herbs, and a great many Flowers.

R U L E S

RULES for Health.

Forbear hard Drinking, but you may eat heartily, using cold Herbs, and Meats of good Digestion; but sleep not soon after Meat; abstain from Physick, unless there be a very great occasion; beware of Surfeits, for Pleurifies are thereby engendred; sleep not much, especially in the Afternoon, which causes Head Aches, Agues, and other drowlie Distempers; take care of violent Heats, and sudden Colds, which may produce pestilential Diseases.

September. WORKS thereof.

You may in this Month continue the Works of the former Months; cover your Garden Ground, sow Sorrel, covering it with Compost when cut; sow Marshes for Lent, Poppies and Larksheels in Flower Gardens; sow Spinnage, Winter Parsnips and Carrots; set Roses, Strawberries and Barberies; plant Winter Cabbages, re-plant Endive deep, to preserve it from the Severity of the Winter; re-plant Cabbage-Lettice, bind up Cellery, and raise the Earth round it; set all Slips of Flowers; remove Trees from *September* till *February*; graff Peach-Trees in this Month, and hang Honey Bottles to your Peach-Trees to destroy the Wasps which abound very much in some Gardens, and are very destructive to the Fruit: At the beginning of this Month, and the end of the former, gather Hops, choosing fine Weather, to avoid Dews and Blites; kill Bees, make Verjuice, sow Wheat and Rye, &c.

PRODUCTS.

Now we have abundance of Peaches, some Grapes, some Oranges, and great Variety of Flowers; and in the Kitchen Garden plenty of Endive, Succory, Cabbages, Artichokes, Pompions, Melons, and some Cucumbers.

RULES

RULES for Health.

Use sufficient Exercise before the bad Weather comes on. Take moderate Physick by Way of Prevention; and, as it may be necessary to carry off gross, foul Humours, which might otherwise fall upon some nobler Part with the Fall of the Leaf. Avoid Eating and Drinking too freely; and wear your Summer Clothes as long as you can, whereby you will receive the greater Benefit from your Winter Dress on putting it on.

October. WORKS thereof.

Sow Spinnage Seed, Chervil, Winter Sallading, &c. Cut off old Chervil, that it may spring afresh; plant Winter Cabbages; carry into the Green Houses, Orange-Trees, Tube-Roses, Jessamins, Pomegranates, Myrtles, &c. plant all sorts of Trees, as soon as the Leaves are fall; remove young Plants, set Nuts and Acorns; cut Rose-Trees every second Year; gather the remaining Winter Fruit; turn up strong heavy Ground to lye fallow; continue to sow Wheat, &c.

PRODUCTS.

This Month affords great Plenty of Pears, Grapes, Peaches, and the second Crop of Figs; and also Spinage, Endive, Succory, Carduus, Artichoke-Chards, Beet-Chards, Cucumbers, and some Melons; all manner of Green Pot-Herbs, and Roots, and Variety of Flowers.

RULES for Health.

Now a Man may clothe warm, tho' the thinner he accustoms himself to go, the better it may be for him. Avoid being Abroad late at Night, or in Foggy Weather, which may occasion a Cold of the whole Winter's duration.

November. WORKS thereof.

This is a Month of the greatest Labour of any in the whole Year; and you may now force an Artificial Spring by your hot Beds, whereon you may sow little Sallads; re-plant upon them Mint, Tarragon, Balm, Sorrel, Endive, Parsly; sow Radishes for *Christmas*; plant Lettice to Cabbage under Glasses; transplant Cabbages in Turf, cover Winter Lettices, your Artichokes; and hot Beds with Dung in cold frosty Weather; cut down Asparagus Stalks when the Seeds are ripe; force Asparagus by digging the Trenches between the Beds, and filling them for two or three Foot deep with strong hot Dung; sow Pease, Beans, Parsly, &c. plant all sorts of Trees; take up Carrots, Turnips, &c. and lay them in Sand; begin Pruning of Trees; lay open and bare the Roots of languishing Trees, and prune them; cleanse Trees from Moss, &c. set Crab-Tree Stocks to graff on; and the Farmer may kill Bacon at the full of the Moon.

PRODUCTS.

In this Month we have abundance of Apples, Winter Pears, and some Figs. In the Kitchen Garden, Spinage, Endive, Cellery, Lettice, Sallad, Pot-Herbs, Artichokes: And in the Parterre, some Flowers.

RULES for Health.

Exercise is at this Time the best Physick, especially in Frosty Weather. You may now eat and drink pretty freely of Things warm and wholesome, whereby the cold Weather will the less affect you. Avoid being wet in the Feet, which very much encreases Rheums, Colds, and other consequential Indispositions.

December. WORKS thereof.

Cover all Winter Sallading, as Cellery, &c. and also your best Herbs and Flowers, with Dung, to defend them from the cold; sow Pease, and in the hot Bed Lettices and Radishes, and other Sallading; carry out your Soil, prune Trees so long till there's no Islets upon them; and in this, and the next Month, fell Timber, &c.

To clean Gravel Walks, or other Ground from Weeds, dig it up in the Winter, and let it lye Fallow in high Ridges till the Spring; then dig it up again, and the Weeds will be dead, and the Ground light, and in good Order to be handsomely laid down.

P R O D U C T S.

This being the Sink of the Year, occasions the Products to be very little, so that we have in this Month only Winter Pears, Winter Cabbages, and Spinnage.

R U L E S for Health.

There is little to be observed in this Month, relating to Health, but the Conveniencies of the Kitchen, and what that affords, which is pleasant and most healthful. And I shall conclude these Rules of Health with the general Maxims of the famous old *Par*, who, I think Historians record, lived to the Age of One Hundred and Fifty Two Years; which are, To keep your Feet warm through Exercise, your Head cool through Temperance; and never Eat till you are Hungry, or Drink till you are Thirsty, and Nature requires it.

Of Orange, and Lemon-Trees, and their Culture.

As Green-Houses are absolutely necessary for the keeping and preserving of Orange-Trees in the Winter, I shall here give you a Scheme for a Green-House, fit for that, and all other Purposes: The best Exposition for a Green-House is to the South and East, because those two Points receive the greatest Benefit from the Sun; therefore chuse as near such a Situation as you can; let your Windows and Doors be made large to let in the Warmth, but so as to shut close to keep out the Cold; the Walls ought to be dry, and thick, and the Floor to advance higher than the Earth, under which should be Stoves to keep Fire in, during the Severity of the Winter.

Earth proper for Orange-Trees, &c.

The most agreeable Earth, is that which is strong, fat, and heavy, but not Clay; and when you transplant your Trees, let the Earth be as near the Soil they stood in before, as may be; and for Soil take substantial Earth, and Sheeps Dung, of each an equal Quantity; and for want of Sheeps Dung, use old Melon Beds, or two Thirds of Red Mold sifted, and one Third of Cow Dung, well rotted, and mixed the Day before you have occasion to use the same; and when used, cover the Superficies three Inches deep with natural Mold.

The colder your Country, the greater Quantity of Sheeps Dung will be necessary, that being of a warm Nature, and light withal.

Choice of Orange-Trees, Planting, &c.

A Tree, with the Bark firm, of a lively yellowish, green Colour, and which, on making an Incision, separate from the Wood, and the Wood underneath moist, with the nourishing Juice, and the Leaves firm, is always

ways sound, and fit to be chosen. The Orange hath a greenish Bark, and the Lemon a yellowish.

The Time of Planting Orange-Trees is in the Months of *April* or *May*, or in *October*; and before you plant them, lop their Heads to within about 3 Inches of the Body of the Tree; and in Transplanting, prune their Heads very well, and short, from all small Branches; and their Roots the same, leaving none but the large ones, and those not to exceed 5 or 6 Inches in length.

When your Trees are planted, put the Pots, or Tubs, on a Bed of hot and cold Dung mixed together, and cover them over with Mats, supported by Poles, to keep off the Sun and Wind, and then sprinkle them with Water once a Day; but this is when there's no convenience of a Green-House.

When you have occasion to send Orange-Trees to Foreign Parts, their Heads must be cut to within 18 Inches of the Tree only, but their Roots must be cut very short; then bind up the Roots with Earth and Moss temper'd with Mortar, and send them away.

'Tis good to dig the Earth in the Tubs, wherein Orange-Trees are planted, every Month, from *April* to *October*; for thereby the Salts in the Earth will the more effectually radicate, and nourish the Tree.

Raising, and Graffing of Orange-Trees.

Orange-Trees may be raised by Suckers; but the best Way is by Seeds from Fruit thoroughly ripe: Sow them in *March*, in Sheeps Dung Mold, or in an old rotten Melon Bed, in the following Manner; put them in the Ground, in Lines about two Inches distant one from another, and about two or three Fingers deep; keep the Earth frequently stirr'd about them as they grow up; water, and prune them discreetly, and in five or six Years Time they'l be lusty Stocks, fit to graft on.

The Time of Graffing Oranges is in *April* and *May*; and the common Way of doing it is Cleft-ways, as other Fruit; first make Choice of the Graff of the Fruit you desire, and then fix it neatly in the Slit or Incision,

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and cover it with Clay and a linnen Cloth, and let it remain cover'd until *August*, that you see whether your Graff be alive or dead, and then you may uncover it; or you may, after you have fix'd your Graff, ply the Stock down to the Ground, and cover it with Earth, just below, or adjoyning to the Graff; and in *August* cut off the Stock just beyond where 'twas fixed in the Ground, and so your young Tree will be entire to it self: And this last is esteem'd the best Way, and is call'd Graffing by Approach. Lemons are grafted after the same Manner.

Shape of Orange-Trees, Pruning, &c.

The Heads of Orange-Trees ought to be round, full, and flat, of the shape of a Mushroom, large, and well fill'd, with Branches in the middle, but not too thick to incumber one another; in order to which, no Branch ought to be permitted to shoot above half a Foot in the Spring of the Year, and the length beyond that to be taken away. If Branches bend downwards to the Earth, 'tis for want of Strength; to recover which they must be shortned, and then they'll turn upwards: And let not your Shoots be very numerous, for thereby you'll keep the Branches the stronger, and the better they'll answer your Expectation.

You may prune Orange-Trees from *May* to *August*, as there may be Occasion; and you may cut off large, as well as small Branches, to form them in a handsome Figure. In *June* prune the young Branches. In Pruning Orange-Trees, especially when they are sick, leave not the Head too large for the Root, but let your Root be rather too large for the Head, for then it will shoot forth the stronger. Signs of Sickness are, when the Leaves turn yellow, and grow flabby and soft: And the Shoots of a sick Orange-Tree are of a pale, yellowish Colour; and those which are well, are of a lively green Colour.

The common Way of Pruning Orange-Trees, is by taking away most of the small confused Branches; and if

if you have Occasion to cut large Branches of Orange, or Lemon Trees, cover the Wound with Clay, or Wax, or apply yellow Wax, and Oil of Olive, heated, and mixed together over a Fire.

Recasing Orange-Trees, Tubs, &c.

Orange-Trees are to be recased once in four or five Years; and if they are sick and weak, it may be done oftner: After Recasing, cut away the feeble Branches which shoot forth from the Root, and preserve those which are strong; and when you recase sick Oranges, observe the Reason which caused the Infirmary, whether it be in the Earth, through Watering, or Over-heating, and endeavour thoroughly to purge it, and remedy those Defects, by taking more Care for the future: Recased Trees remain sometimes unprosperous for a good while, and will recover at last, though their first Shoots be sick and weak.

When Trees fail of their wonted Shoots, and grow sick, they ought to be recased: The Method in doing whereof is this, Pare off about two Thirds of the old Mold with a cutting Knife, as the Tree stands in the Box, then pull out the Root and clod of Earth, and put it under Water till it has done bubbling round it, then having prepared fresh Earth tempered like unto the former Earth, watered well the Day before, that it may bind, and not be too wet, but light, put the Tree into your Tub, and place the fresh Earth round the Root, and ram it down hard, that the Clod may not sink lower than the brim of your Pot, for which an Allowance must be made.

Tubs, or Pots for Orange-Trees, ought to be about two Foot and a half high, and of the same wideness, having Iron Hoops round them, and Rings, or Ears, on the Sides, for their more easie removal; and in the bottom your Pots should have three or four small Holes to let out the superfluous Moisture.

Water-

Watering of Orange-Trees, &c.

Orange-Trees should have two Waterings weekly, and no more, during the hot Months, (*viz.*) *May, June, July, and August*; and if the Weather be hot and dry, you may continue your Waterings to *October*: And when you put them into the Green-House, give them a good Watering on their carrying in, and another good Watering on their carrying out again: They need not be watered all the Winter until *April*, for too much, and frequent Waterings doth injury to the Trees, tho' the Earth about them ought to be always moist; and the Shoots which are produc'd in the Winter, are to be taken off as superfluous.

The same Rule is to be observed in watering of *Lemon-Trees, Myrtles, Jessamins, &c.*

Signs of Trees wanting Water, is when their Heads and Leaves flag, and hang lank. And setting Orange-Trees very close together in the Green-house, will make them sweat that they'll drop, which refreshes them almost as much as if watered.

When you take your Orange-Trees out of the Green-House, use them by little and little to the Air, and to Heat by degrees, when put in, that they may be at all Times of the Year as near as may be of one Temperature.

Stoves and Firing.

When the Water freezes in your Green-House, then begin to make Fires, which must be moderate, and not large; for large Fires would dry up the Moisture of the Roots and Branches, and cause them to be more subject to receive Chills and Cold on the Fire's ceasing. Let there be equal moderate Heat over the whole Green-house; and rather too cold than too hot is best.

Airing

Airing of Orange-Trees, &c.

In *May* you bring out your Trees from the Green-House; and when carried out, expose them to the South, or Easterly Sun, until *August*, and then expose them to the North till the middle of *October*, to season them for Winter, and then you bring them into your Green-House again: And you may give them a little Air in the Winter, in the middle of the Day, when the Weather is not too cold.

A good Shower of Rain just after their carrying out of the Green-House, is very seasonable to wash the Leaves, and moisten the Roots of your Trees.

No Branch of an Orange-Tree ought to have above one or two Fruit upon it, the others to be taken away betimes.

Oranges are four or five Years a Ripening with us, but in other Countries they ripen yearly, as doth other Fruit.

Fine Greens, and their Culture.

Pomegranates.

There are several sorts of Pomegranate-Trees. The most natural Soil to them is made of Garden Earth, mixed with rotten Cow Dung, or hot Bed Mold and Earth; they are raised by Layers laid down in *April*, and transplanted the *September* following; or they may be raised by Slips. Dig the Earth round the Tree in the Summer, as for the Orange, which is good for all sorts of Trees.

Jessamins.

There are eight Sorts of Jessamins; they are propagated by Layers, and bear a Flower of a fragrant Smell.

Myrtle.

Myrtle.

The Myrtle is raised by Layers, or Seeds: This Green is very hardy, and will endure all Weather, except it be extremely severe, when it must be housed.

Alaternus.

These Greens we have from *Languedoc* in France; they thrive in *England* very naturally, and make the most useful and beautiful Hedges. They are propagated by Seeds, or Cuttings. The Seeds will come up in about a Month.

Philyreas.

Philyreas are also raised of Seeds; plant these and the *Alaternus* abroad at two Years Growth, and slip them after Rain in the Spring. Let them be planted in single Rows at two Foot Distance, and it will raise a Hedge of a Yard thick, and twenty Foot high. And this Green fills a Wall very handsomly.

Box.

Box will increase abundantly by Slips set in *March*, and is an extraordinary good Edging for Borders.

Bays.

Bays are increased both by Suckers and Seeds: The Seed may be gathered in *January*, and laid by 'till they have done sweating; then put them in Dung, and sow them as you do Pease: preserve them from the Winds, and though they may be much blasted, yet will they recover beyond Expectation. They love the Shade, yet thrive best in hot Gravel, and Culture about the Roots much augments their Growth.

Lawrel

Lawrel.

Lawrels are propagated by Berries, or rather Layers; and every six or seven Years they ought to be new planted, or abated to the Roots. These Greens make good Hedges to fill Walls, &c. and excellent Standards, which for Shape resemble the Orange Tree.

Yew, &c.

The Yew is produced of the Berries or Seeds buried in the Ground like Haws, 'twill be the second Winter before they'll appear; at three Years old you may transplant them: Clip them in the Summer, to bring them to a beautiful pyramidical Form.

Hollies are raised by Berries, and cultur'd like the Yews: they may be also propagated by Layers. 'Tis a great while before the Tree will arrive to Perfection; but you may plant Hedges with it like Quickset, that will grow as fast as Quickset; so that in seven Years you may have a good Hedge.

Junipers are raised by Seeds, which will come up in about two Months.

To keep all Trees from being too vigorous, plant them in Pots, or in the Shade, which will likewise sometimes bring Greens to be striped, and make an agreeable Variety.

Of Flowers, and their Culture and Management.

All Aspects are good for Flowers, if they have the Benefit of the Sun; but the best and most preferable Situation for a Flower-Garden, is towards the Rising Sun, and of a small Slope, or easy Descent.

The best Soil for Flowers, is that which is black and sandy, and very substantial, but rather light, than heavy, and not too moist, nor too dry; let your Earth be fine and well sifted, and the Earth lying under Wood-Piles,
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is a very good Soil for Flowers ; as is also a Mixture of a third Part Sand, a third Part of well-rotted hot Bed Mold, and a third of Kitchen-Garden Earth.

Dig your Garden three times before you plant your Flowers, the first time in *September*, the second in *November*, and the third in the Spring : And all Borders ought to be new made once in three Years, by carrying good Mold or rotten Dung to them, and laying it a Foot deep, having first taken away the old worn out Earth.

A Border of three Foot wide, ought to have three Rows of Flowers, one of smaller ones on each Edge, and one of larger Flowers in the middle ; divide the Spaces of your Flowers exactly, by making Rills with a Line cross and athwart ; then mix your Flowers regularly, and take Care not to have two of one sort together ; for the Variety of Flowers adds very much to the Beauty and Fineness of the Borders. *Thyme*, *Lavender*, *Marjoram*, *Hysop*, &c. are good Edgings for Borders.

For Flower Seeds, take great Care in gathering thereof ; after the Sun has just dried up a great Dew, when the Cod or Stalk is dry, and the Seed just ready to drop, is a good Time ; before you sow it, put it into a Vessel of Water, and that which sinks make Choice of ; and be sure sow not your Seed, nor plant your Flowers too thick, for they will, by that means, rob one another of their Nourishment, and hinder both their Growth and Beauty.

In *September*, *October* and *November*, set and sow *Tulips*, *Anemonies*, and *Ranunculas*, &c. All early blowing Flowers in *February*, and those which are later, you may plant in *May* and *June*. In *March* and *April* transplant Flowers, and in *July* and *August* gather Flower-Seeds. Set all Flowers two or three Inches into the Earth, according to the Size of your Plant, and let them be put about a Foot asunder, if large, and if small, at less Distance : *Tulips*, *Anemonies*, and those sorts of Flowers, the shallower they are set in the Ground, the better they thrive.

When

When you have Occasion to remove Flowers to any distant Parts, or to carry them into any foreign Countries, rub them over with Honey, and wrap them up in Moss, and pack them up in Papers, free from Wet, and Moss alone will preserve them: And when you plant Flowers in Pots of Earth, let them not stand long in a close House or Place, which would cause the Earth to grow musty, and kill the Flowers; to avoid which, let the Pots of Earth stand where they may have the Benefit of the Sun for its Purification. Lay your Pots down on one Side, when they are subject to retain too much Moisture.

Take Care to give your Flowers sufficient watering: In the Evening after the Sun is gone down, is the best Time to water in the Summer; and in the Winter, after Sun-rising is best, the one to avoid scorching of the Sun, and the other to avoid freezing, both of which are Enemies to all Vegetables. The best Water is that which stands in a Cistern placed in the Sun to clarify, putting therein Sheeps Dung: Rain Water also received in those Cisterns is good.

When your Flowers are diseased, which may be discerned by the Yellowness and Flagging of the Leaves; it may be remedied by watering the Flower till you wash away the Earth from the Root, and then prune the diseased Part, and apply Turpentine, and fill it up round with fresh Earth.

Order of Planting Trees, Greens, Flowers, &c. properly, in the particular Parts of a Garden.

The Center.

Trees proper for the Center of a Grass-plot, are large Silver Hollies, cut Pyramid wise, Laurels or Bays with full round Heads and smooth strait Bodies in Tubs, middle siz'd well grown Firs, Large round or square Pyramid Yews, large round headed Box Trees in Pots, &c.

Borders.

Trees proper for a Border, are small round, and square Pyramid Yews and Junipers, Pyramid and round headed Silver Hollies, small round headed Bays, Laurels, and green and strip'd Filleroy's, small Box Trees of about three or four Foot high, round headed Pomegranates, Myrtles, small Fir-Trees, Flower Trees, Pyramid Rosemary Trees, &c.

Walls and Hedges.

To fill up a Wall, the best Greens are strip'd and green Filleroy's, Laurels, &c. And for Hedges, Dutch Elms, Horn Beam, Firs, Yews, Laurels, &c. are very good; Hedges round Orangeries, Flower Gardens, and in solitary Walks, &c. are usually of those Trees, and are commonly about Ten or Twelve Foot high, nailed to wooden Frames.

Trees for large Walks.

Trees proper for large and long Walks, are the Oak, Elm, Beach, Ash, Fir, Chesnut, Lime, Abeal, Walnut, &c. And Elms of about Six or Eight Foot high, having round Heads, and smooth, strait Bodies, mix'd with Firs, make a Walk that is not, very large, very beautiful.

Rules for the dividing of Gardens, proportioning Walks, &c.

If your Garden be large, then ought your Trees, Squares, Walks and Borders, to be large in Proportion, and your Trees planted at a good Distance; and if small, the contrary. As in respect to Walks, a Terrass-Walk five hundred Foot in length, may be about fifteen or twenty Foot wide: An Avenue, or other Walk, of that Length, from twenty to forty Foot wide; but in this, and the distancing your Trees, you must have a regard

regard to the Trees you plant, as some are more spreading than others. Walks not so publick, may be from six to ten Foot wide, in Proportion to their length.

Sorts of Fruit proper for planting in the several Aspects of a small Garden.

South East Aspect.

Brominion Nectarine, Old Newington Peach, Currant Grape, White Muscadine Grape, White Muscle Grape, Orleance Plumb, May Duke Cherry, Pomegranate Cherry, Luke Warden Cherry, Ambrosia Pear, Bury de Roy Pear, Fargonel Pear.

South West Aspect.

Brownuting Peach, Admirable Peach, Nobliss Peach, Mountain Peach, St. Katharine Peach, Burdine Peach, Roman Nectrin, Luke-Warden Cherry, Black Heart Cherry, May Cherry.

West Aspect.

Roman Apricot, Orange Apricot, Dutch Apricot, La Royal Plumb, Blew Perdignon and St. Katharine Plumbs, Duke Cherry.

North Aspect.

Orleance Plumb, White Holland Plumb, Muscle Plumb, Imperial Plumb, Murrellow Cherry, Dutch Currants, Perkinson Ward Pear, Cardilluck Pear.

North West Aspect.

Early Newington Peach, Pear Plumb, Pomegranate Plumb, Red Francia Grape, White Muscadine Grape, Acorrond Cherry, Cardileack Cherry, Murrellow Cherry, Perkinson Warden Pear.

Methods of drawing Plans of Gardens, levelling Ground, making Slopes, &c.

To draw the Plan of a Garden, &c. first measure the whole Length and Breadth with your ten Foot Rod, and bring it into Acres, then fix your Scale in Proportion to the Size of your intended Draught, then proceed to shape your Plot of Ground, and draw the true Proportions on your Paper from the Scale; when so done, begin on one Side to draw the particular Grass Plats, Walks, Angles, Borders, &c. (first measuring the same, and taking it right from your Scale) and so continue to do, until you come to the other Side, and have finish'd every Particular: And if the Ground be some Parts high and others low, to shew the Situation on the Draught, draw a Line at the End of the Garden, making appear the Rise and Fall exactly proportion'd from the Scale. And to make this Line of Proportion true, at the Top or landing Place of every Terrass or Ascent, if many, put a very long Leveller, and let one End rest on the Ascent, and the other End hang over, to the Top of which, from the level Ground, place a Rod or fix a Line, which being measured makes the Difference appear, when you have nothing to do but to take the same from the Scale, and to describe the Slope; but this Height, if very great, may be with more Ease known by the Quadrant.

Levelling of Grounds.

In Order to level Ground, first drive in a Stake of the exact Height you intend your Ground to be, and another at the Length of your Leveller, and so go all round, and a-cross your Ground, placing your Leveller from Stake to Stake, seeing that the same be level; after that draw your Line the whole Length of one Side from the Tops of the most distant Stakes, and fill up to a certain Height, and so proceed by removing your Line.

Line. And if your Ground be in some Places hilly, and in other Places low, let your Stakes in the high Ground be very short, and in the low Ground long.

For the levelling or sloping of any irregular Ground, first drive in a Stake of the Height you design your Ground at one Corner thereof, then drive in Stakes all along, from one End to the other, on all Sides in strait Lines, making the Tops of them of an equal Height with the first, which you may do, by kneeling down and casting one Eye from the Top of your Stakes, whereby you'll see whether they are level; and when they are made so, slit the Tops of the Stakes and put your Garden Line upon a Strain therein, from one Stake to another; by which Line let the Labourers proceed to filling up.

Making of Slopes.

For Slopes, first measure your Height by erecting a Perpendicular, and double the Height let your Slope be in Depth, which is a true Proportion; but before you make your Slope, you ought to level the Top or Horizon thereof, and also the Bottom Walk.

Punishment of Hedge-breakers, Destroyers of Young Trees, Standils to be left on cutting Wood, &c.

By *Stat. 43 Eliz.* If any Person shall cut and carry away any Hedges, Pales, or other Fences; or cut or spoil Woods or Underwoods growing, Rob Orchards, or take away Fruit-Trees, he shall pay such Damage as a Justice of Peace shall think fit, or be whipt.

And by *Stat. 15 Car. 2.* Persons suspected of stealing Bark, Broom, Gates, Hedges, Pales, Poles, Rails, Stiles, Trees growing, Underwood or other Wood, may be apprehended, and if any of those Things shall be found on them, and they cannot give a good Account how they came by the same; such Persons shall make such Recompence as the Justice shall appoint, and pay a Sum

Not exceeding ten Shillings, or be sent to the House of Correction for a Month.

And a Person buying stolen Wood, shall pay treble the Value to him from whom taken.

When Coppice Wood, at or under twenty four Years Growth is cut, there must be left twelve Standils of Oak in every Acre, if so many grow there, and if not, then it shall be supplied with the like Number of Elm, Ash, Beach, &c. or the Owner shall forfeit for every Standil not left 3 s. 6 d. And if it be felled above twenty four Years Growth, the Penalty is 6 s. 8 d. for each Standil not left, *Stat. 35 H. 8.*

Of Forest-Trees, Coppice-Woods, Fruit-Trees for Orchards, Profits of Plantations, &c.

Plantations both in Pleasure and Profit exceed all other Improvements in the Country, for thereby you please the Eye in the most sensible manner, by Walks, and Groves, and delightful Prospects; at the same Time you make a prodigious Advantage by it, for a trivial Expence, and that without the Loss and even very little Detriment to the Ground: For an Estate of 100 *l.* *per Annum*, may have five hundred Trees planted without lessening the yearly Value thereof, which in twenty Years Time may yield at least 1000 *l.* which is so much clear Gain.

I shall introduce this Section with some few Observations on planting, and the Ordering and Management of Forest Trees in general, and begin with Soils.

Ground Soils.

Forest Trees generally grow well enough in the coarsest Land where there is a sufficient Depth of Mold, and any Soil is proper for planting of Forest Trees, except it be the Clay; for tho' Pasture Ground be very good, if it be of a white and blew Clay, it is not a good Soil for any Wood except Oak, and some other Wood

Wood is thrice the Time in arriving to Maturity as the Oak, tho' planted in poorer Lands. For Soil, new dug Earth, of a fat Mold, is the best Soil to put to the Roots of a new planted Tree : Dung is too hot, and warm black Soil is the most agreeable to nourish Trees on their first transplanting, for it much encreases their Stature, and cold Clay the contrary. Holes for Trees the last Time of transplanting, ought to be dug about two Foot deep, and three or four Foot wide, and to be laid open some Time before the Trees are planted, that the Sun may purify the Earth.

Seed, Sowing, &c.

Seed of Forest Trees you may gather by shaking the Trees in *November*, and let that which is weighty and ponderous, falling from young, sound, and healthy Trees be chosen, which will answer your Expectation. Preserve your Acorns and Seeds in Sand during the Winter, and sow them in the Spring, having broke up your Ground the Winter before, and let the same lie fallow for Purification. And you may sow Acorns and Seed as you do Corn, and harrow it over.

Six Bushels of Acorns will be sufficient to sow an Acre of Ground, at one Foot distance from each other; when they are come up, if they are too thick, you may in a moist Season transplant some of them, but not before they are an Inch or two above the Ground. In *June* after they are sown, bestow a light digging upon them, and scatter some Horse-Litter, Fern, or Leaves, to preserve the Roots from scorching.

If you take them up after they are above an Inch from the Ground, cut them to that length : The second Year cut them to half a Foot in length from the Ground, in the Month of *March*, but be sure take Care not to trim the small Branches from the Roots which receive the greatest Nourishment, for they may want it to supply the other Parts.

All new sown Seeds ought to be diligently weeded, and the Earth stir'd round the Roots in the Winter,
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for the first three Years, to be sown in the Shade, and kept fresh, and to be thin'd where too thick.

Transplanting of Forest Trees.

Trees ought to be transplanted twice, at least, in five or six Years to make them increase in Bulk: And when you do it, the proper Season is about the Time as the Leaves fall, when the Weather is warm and the Wind at West; and never when it freezes or rains, which moulds and infects the Roots.

The Months of *October* and *November* are good Months for planting, and the sooner Trees are set in a proper Season the better, that they may have sufficient Time to spring and settle to the Ground, before the scorching Sun approaches in the ensuing Summer. Place your Trees as near as may be to their accustom'd Aspect, and let the softest Wood be put in the moistest Ground, always observing to set deeper in the lighter Grounds than in the strong Ground, and shallower in the Clay.

What you gather out of Woods it will be best to plant immediately, that the cold Winds may not affect the Roots. Trees produced from Seeds must have the Sap-roots abated, except the Walnut-Tree; and in Spring you may rub off the collateral Buds, to check the Super-abundance of Sap, till the Roots are well establish'd.

And keep all young Trees securely fenced to defend and preserve them from Winds, Cattle, &c. which may displace them before they shoot afresh, and the Root be well fix'd, which would be very prejudicial.

Pruning, Lopping, and Cutting, &c.

Pruning of Trees ought to be begun betimes, for the doing whereof choose not too coarse Instruments which would render the Tree knotty and full of Cankers: The Saw and Chisel are proper Instruments for pruning the large Branches, and the Knife for the

the small ones; and in pruning you ought to cut the Branches, except the Top, smooth, clean, and close; for all Timber-Trees but the Oak, must be trimm'd clean from the Brouse and small Underwood.

Prune old Trees early, and young Trees late, and a Tree may be brought to any Form, if you begin betime, before it is too stubborn. In all Prunings observe to make Use of seasonable Weather, and not to cut or prune any Tree in the Extreame of Weather, as excessive Heat or violent Cold, choose a Medium between both, and for Ever-Greens you need not prune them after planting, till they have produc'd new Shoots, and the Roots have taken with the Ground.

For lopping of Trees, take Care to choose a Time when the Sap is down, avoid doing it when the Sap is up, or when the East and North Winds blow, which are very fatal to the succeeding Shoots. But if you have Occasion to cut down Timber, you may do it at any Time of the Year, in the last Quarter of the Moon, the Wind blowing westerly; and when you fell Timber, you ought to do it as close to the Ground as may be, and all the great Limbs or Branches may be first cut off near the Body of the Tree, that it may not split or receive other Injury in falling.

Oak and Ashes, Hedge-Rows and Underwood, may be cut once in twelve Years. Oak for Bark for the Tanners ought to be felled in April, May, or June.

Watering.

All Plantations ought to be well watered during the first Summer; in the doing whereof take Care to pour in your Water at a Distance round the Tree, and not at the Stem, which wastes and opens the Earth too much from the main Roots, whereby the Sun hath the greater Power to injure them.

Heaps of Pot-sheerds, Flints or Pebbles, round the Stem of a Tree, is a great Cooler and Refresher; but they must not lie there long, for if they are not removed after some Time, they'll harbour Snails and Worms to the Prejudice of the Tree.

Age

Age and Growth of Timber.

The common Age of Trees, particularly the Oak, is computed to be about three hundred Years a growing, three hundred Years at a Stand, and three hundred Years a decaying, but some Trees are reduc'd to a shorter Period through Mis-management and Infirmities; and then on the other Hand, some Trees, through great Strength, do far exceed that Number of Years, and 'tis an Observation that the harder the Grain and Nature of any Wood is, of the longer Continuance is their Age; and the softer the Grain and Nature, the sooner do they decay.

Having finish'd my Introduction and general Observations, I shall now proceed to the several Sorts of Trees in a particular Manner, and begin with the Oak, as that is the most substantial and magnificent Tree *Great Britain* affords.

The Oak.

There are four Sorts of Oaks; they all love a sound, deep, and black Mold; and 'tis observ'd, that the lower the Ground is, the larger are the Trees; and the higher the Ground, the smaller, but yet the better Timber. Oaks also flourish in Gravel, and moist Clay Ground; a Soil which is very disagreeable to most other Trees; and they will grow on Rocks of Stone; but the rougher the Ground where Timber grows, the rougher may the Grain thereof be; and the lighter and sandier, the finer may the Timber prove.

Oaks may be planted from 25, to 40 Foot distance from each other: And in all Plantings take care that you do not plant any Trees too deep; if the Earth covers the Root it is sufficient; and cut not the Heads of Trees designed for Timber. The usual Time of Transplanting Trees is in *October* and *February*; and before you transplant them, cut the Roots round the Tree, for some Time, filling in the Earth again, and remove the

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Tree at your Pleasure, as the Season will permit. Some Authors take Notice, that Transplanting will gain 10 Years growth to the Trees ;: and doubtless it is a great Advantage to the Tree.

The Elm.

The Elm delights in a sound, sweet, and fertile Land, somewhat moist: And there are four Sorts of them ; the common Sort sometimes grow near 100 Foot in height, and proportionably big in less than an Age.

These Trees are generally raised by Suckers, and sometimes by Seed, which is ripe about *March* and *April*, when it may be gathered ; or the Ground under the Trees may be tilled, and raked, where the Seed will drop, and come up : You may transplant them at the end of two Years, keeping them clean from Weeds during that Time, and the Earth loose about them ; and you need cut them only once the first Year, but that to within an Inch above the Ground.

The Suckers are produc'd in abundance from the Roots, which are separated and planted in *October*. Elms may be also raised by knotty Pitchers, cut off about a Yard in length, and set in *January*, about half a Foot deep ; and Loppings of Elms cut at the latter end of *March*, being interred, of four Foot long, will come to be good Trees.

No Tree bears Transplantation better than the Elm, or grows faster, for you may remove, and transplant an Elm of twenty Years growth, which you cannot do by other Trees without danger ; but then you must disbranch him totally, and give him great plenty of Waterings during the Summer. You ought never to cut the top of an Elm, but you may thin the middle Branches, to bring it to good Form, in the Months of *January* ; and it will not be dangerous to do it at any Time of the Year, unless it be just when the Sap is at highest.

The Ash.

There are two Sorts of Ashes, the Male and the Female; this is the next best Timber to the Oak; and these Trees, tho' they grow in almost any Land, if not Wet and Marshy, yet delight in the best Land, which they will soon impoverish.

For Propagation, gather the Keys when they begin to fall, about the end of *October*, and sow them, but not so deep as Mafts; they will lye a full Year in the Ground before they appear; they are to be removed, and transplanted when they are a Foot high; and the shorter you cut them at first, the better will they shoot. Pitchers with knots in them, set in *January*, will grow; but raising by Seeds is the best Way, and doth far exceed Suckers.

The Beach Tree.

Beach Trees are raised by Mast, and managed very much like unto the Oak; they take to almost any Soil, but the Valleys agree best with them, where they grow to a very large and stately size. There are two or three Sorts of them, and the Timber is very white, and of a fine Grain, of which our fine wooden Dishes, and Turners Ware is made. The Mast, or Nuts of Beach make a very good Oil.

The Chestnut.

The Chestnut Tree is raised by the Nuts, sown or set in the same manner as you do Beans; avoid removing these Trees as much as you can, for that will hinder their growth; and if you do remove them, do it in the Month of *November*; and tho' they agree with any Soil, choose a light Soil, wherein they will thrive best; and when you transplant them, prune their Heads and Roots. These Trees make a beautiful Walk.

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The Walnut.

Walnut Trees are raised by the Nut, like unto the Chestnut: And the Nuts are usually set in their green Hulks to preserve them from Worms, &c. They love a dry, sound, and rich Land, enclining to Chalk or Marble, and the best Soil for them is Ashes; they don't delight in Transplantation; but if you are obliged to do it, do it not before they are four Years old, and take Care not to cut the Heads of the Trees.

There are several Sorts of Walnuts, as the black and white Grain, but the black Grain is much the best Timber; and there is a great deal of Profit in planting of these Trees as well as Pleasure, for the Wood is the best and richest for the Joyner's Use of any next to the Cedar: the Trees afford great Abundance of rich and valuable Fruit, and at the same Time make stately Avenues and Walks to Houses.

The Mulberry.

A light dry Earth, well expos'd to the Sun, is most agreeable to Mulberry Trees. They are raised by Seed taken from the ripe Berries, and sown in April, May, or June, and you may encrease Mulberry-Trees by Layers from the Suckers at the Foot of the Trees in the Spring, leaving not above two Buds out of the Earth, and diligently watering them.

Give your young Plants three light Dressings or Diggings every Year, in the Months of April, June, and August, to cleanse them from Weeds, and make room for their Propagation, and cover them over with long Straw, &c. in the Winter. Prune them yearly, and permit them not to head until they are six Foot high, then let them spread moderately, and you ought to prune them hollow like a Bell. When they are about five Years Growth, transplant them without cutting the Root, but you may trim the Head a little. This Tree produces a delicious Fruit, and the Leaves afford many Silk-Worms.

The Maple.

These Trees delight in the same Mold as the Mulberry, and are raised by Keys like unto the Ash. This Tree generally grows in Hedge-Rows, and is full of Branches from the Root to the Head. The Timber is preferable to the Beach for all Uses of the Turner, makes fine Tables, and is very good for inlaying, &c.

The Sycomore, so called, is only one Species of the Maple.

The Horn-Beam.

The Horn-Beam is raised either by Seeds sown in *October*, or by planting Setts, which last is the most expeditious Way: Cut off your Setts about an Inch Diameter, within half a Foot of the Earth, and plant them, and they will answer your Expectation: They thrive best on cold Hills, in barren Ground, and are generally planted in Hedges, which they make very fine and stately.

The Lime.

There are two Sorts of Limes, the Male and Female; the Female blossoms and hath Seeds, but the Male has neither; and these Trees some take to be a fine Sort of Elms. They love a rich feeding Soil, and may be raised by Seeds sown in *October*, or by Suckers like unto Elms: These Trees are very fine and proper for Walks and Avenues. The Timber is much like that of the Willow, but preferable to it.

The Birch.

This Tree will grow in any Ground, and is produc'd of Suckers, which being planted in small Twigs will suddenly rise to Trees. The Tree is not beautiful, but the Juice is of excellent Use in medicinal Preparations.

To take the Juice, about the Beginning of *March* bore a Hole to the very Pith, on that Side of the Tree or Limb expos'd to the South, where you'll find the most Sap, and receive it in Bottles. This Juice is good for the Stone, Consumption, &c. being boiled with Honey, &c.

The Hasel.

The Hasel is rais'd from the Nuts sown like Mast in *February*; and cold, barren, dry, and sandy Ground, and also Mountains, especially if somewhat moist, are proper for these Trees. They are not to be cut till they are two or three Years old, by which time they may be twenty Foot long, and then you may cut them as short as you will. If you want to fill a vacant Place with Speed, lay down a Branch of Hasel, as long as you please, cutting it about half off near the Stump, and place it in the Ground, and cover it with Earth, it will produce Abundance of Suckers.

Aquatic Trees. As first.

The Poplar, Abele, &c.

The Poplar Tree, Abele, and Apsen, love a moist low Ground, not too foggy. They are rais'd by Truncheons of seven or eight Foot long, set two Foot into the Ground, taking Care, first to fill the Holes with Water, and afterwards with Earth. They may be propagated by Slips or Suckers from the Roots; and they grow very fast, so that in twenty Years they arrive to full Perfection.

The Abele is a fine, white sort of Poplar, and grows very high like it: The Apsen is likewise a paler Poplar, but grows not so high, tho' more spreading: They are lopt in *January*, and are generally trimm'd close to the Body, to within five or six Foot of the Top. These Sorts of Trees, by Reason of their

quick Growth, turn to a very good Account, and bring a very great Profit.

The Alder.

The Alder delights more in a watery Soil than any other Tree. The best Way to raise this Tree is, by Truncheons or Roots about two Foot long, and near as big as the Small of one's Leg. You may cut down Alder-Trees, once in three or four Years; and the larger Sort are excellent Timber to lye under Water, for as they love Water, and are used to it, the more Water there is about them, the harder they grow.

The Withy, Ozier, &c.

Withy is proper for high Banks, and Oziers for low Marshes: The Time of planting them is in the Months of *January* and *February*, wherein observe, to let them be planted a Foot deep, and be a Foot and a half above the Ground. The Ozier is a very quick Grower, and a profitable Plant; and after three Years these Plants are to be cut within two Foot of the Ground.

There are eighteen particular Kinds of Withy, Sally, Ozier, and Willow. Willows are raised by Stakes of five or six Foot long, set two Foot into the Ground, being first sloped a little sharp at the biggest End, set them six Foot distant from each other. Take away all Suckers from them at the End of three Years, and you may lop the Heads of them once in three or four Years.

Foreign Trees. As,

The Firr, Pine, &c.

The Firr, Pine, &c. are raised from the Kernels of Nuts; a moist or barren Gravel Soil, and poor Ground, is agreeable to them, so as it be not too sandy and light;

light; but they thrive best in stiff, hungry Clay, lying high and cold. Turn up the Earth a Foot deep before you sow the Kernels, then sow them, and riddle Earth over them, and in five or six Weeks they will appear, when you may transplant them, taking Care to water them well before, and cutting the Wood round the Root, but by no Means to cut their Heads, which would very much hinder their Growth, and you may transplant them how or where you please.

There are many Sorts of Pines, they are propagated by Nuts gathered in *June*, and sown in *February*, in such Earth as the Firr. They don't delight in transplanting, but if you do transplant them, cut not their Heads or Roots, unless any of them are bruised or broken, and those to be afterwards seared with a red hot Iron.

The Firr, and Pine, are excellent Timber for Ship-Masts, Wainscoting, &c. And in *New England*, Pitch, Tarr, and Turpentine, are made and distilled out of the Sap of a Sort of Pine-Trees.

Coppices.

There is no Soil whatsoever but is agreeable to Coppice-Woods, but the best Situation of Ground for Coppices, is that which is a little rising to the East, and well exposed to the rising Sun, for this adds very much to the quick Growth of the Timber.

When you plant Coppices, you ought to dispose of your Trees properly; as those which love dry Ground, plant on the Ridges and Banks; and Willow, Alder, Poplar, &c. in the lower and moist Ground. Your Trees ought to be planted at first five Foot distance from each other, and they'll be fit to cut in good Ground at about eight or ten Years Growth, and in bad Ground at about twelve or fourteen Years Growth. The Time of cutting is from *January* to *March*.

For the first two Years after planted, keep them well weeded; and always take Care to keep your Coppices well inclosed, that no Cattle may get into them,

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which do irreparable Damage to the Young Trees.

It hath been computed, that Ground worth but 5 s. per Acre, may be brought to be worth 20 or 30 s. per Acre, by planting it advantageously with Coppice-Wood.

Fences, Quick-sett, &c.

The Quick-Sett loves a dry Soil, and hates Marshes. Hedges of Quick-sett are raised some by Haws buried all the Winter, and sown in Trenches in *February*, which in three or four Years will be fit to transplant: And others by Setts (the most common Way) in doing whereof choose your Setts as big as one's Thumb, and plant them in a single or double Row, about half a Foot, or a Foot, distant from each other, and about a Foot, or a Foot and a half deep, that their Heads may appear just above the Ground, and no more, having first dug your Border for that Purpose about three Foot broad, and the same Depth, if your Mold will hold it, and let the Earth be best in the Middle where you plant your Sets.

The usual Time of planting these Hedges is from the Beginning of *February* to the End of *March*, or in *October*: And Crab-Stocks are commonly planted in them, about twenty Foot distant from each other; when these Hedges are young, they ought to be well weeded, otherwise they'll be choaked; and when they are arriv'd at about six Years Growth, you may clip them either in *February* or *October*. You may use plashing in these Hedges by cutting the Plants slantwise, about half off near the Ground, and then ply them down to fill up vacant Places in the Hedge, and so lay the Head of one Plant to the Root of the other, which is a very good Way in thin Hedges.

Alder makes a good Hedge, planted like the Willow.

Fruit-

Fruit-Trees, and their Culture.

Orchards, &c.

Apples and Pears naturally delight in an ordinary common Field Land, and not a rich Garden Mold. But as the Soil may be too poor as well as too rich, when Poverty prevails, Dirt taken from the High-way, about the Quantity of one Load to five or six Trees, or Hogs Dung, laid to the Roots, and well bedded with Earth at Top, after the Roots have lain open some Time, will make a great Improvement. Apples are better tasted from a clean, light, sandy Ground, than from a stiff Clay.

Kernels of Fruit are very good to raise Wildings, but the Fruit is always unfavoury, tho' they produce the best Fruit for Cyder; the Red-Streak and bitter Sweet being only Wildings. The grafted Fruit is the best and most delicious to eat; and your Stocks for that Purpose ought to be planted in the Month of *October*, at about twenty or thirty Foot distance, according to the intended Stature of the Trees, and not to be grafted till the second or third Spring after planted. Codlings are raised by Slips or Suckers, by cutting off the Branch a little below a Bur-Knot, and setting them.

For Grafts, make your Choice from a healthy, and well bearing Branch, and let them be three or four Buds in length, and the closer the Buds, the better. If you have Occasion to convey Grafts to any distant Parts, or to keep them a long Space of Time, wrap round the cut ends with Clay, and the other Part in dry Hay, separately, and they may be thus conveyed, from the Month of *November* to the End of *March*, at least one thousand Miles, without receiving any Injury.

All Stocks ought to be full two or three Years old before grafted, as I have before observed, so that they may be at least an Inch or two in Circumference. And they are to be grafted in the smoothest Place, about
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two or three Foot from the Ground. If you graff upon a large Stock that may pinch your Graff, let the inner and woody Part of your Graff bear the Pressure, by being a little thicker than the rindy Part, which must exactly close with the Stock without the least pressing or gaping. Any contrary Fruit may be graffed on any fruitless Stock, but the proper Stocks are the Crab-Stock for the Apple, and Quince for the Pear; and Apples graffed on an Elm Stock will grow and bear. Roots of Trees planted very shallow in the Ground, will produce good Stocks.

In planting and transplanting, take Care never to plant too deep, for the upper Mold is always esteemed best. The Time of transplanting Fruit-Trees is in the Months of *October* and *November*, tho' they may be removed at any Time of the Year, provided they are immediately put in a Hole in the Ground altogether, and the Roots close covered with Earth; often transplanting and pruning the Heads and Roots of wild Stocks, will cause them to bear the finer Fruit, and to abate their natural Wildness. Heads of Trees ought to be kept thin whilst they are young, that they may not take away too much Nourishment from the Roots, wherein the superfluous Shoots which have the fewest Buds upon them, ought to be taken away. The first Year that Fruit-Trees are planted, 'tis good to pick off the Blossoms that they may not bear Fruit, which would take away too much of the Nourishment.

Plowing of Land between young Trees in an Orchard, adds wonderfully to their Nourishment and quick Growth, especially if Care be taken that the Ground be thereby made level, or as near the same as may be. Orchards arrive to Maturity in twelve, fifteen, or twenty Years Time, according to the Goodness of the Ground, and the Health of the Trees planted.

Nurseries

Nurseries of Fruit-Trees, &c.

For raising of Nurseries, take Kernels from a fruitful and healthy Crab-Tree, having a clear Body, and a large, spreading Head; and put them into the Ground as soon as they may be taken out of the Crab, or as soon as the Winter will give Leave, the sooner the better; but if you keep them till Spring, take Care they be kept neither too dry, nor too moist: For doing whereof put them in dry Sand, within Doors, and they will do very well.

In *February* sow your Kernels (the Ground being first well digged) rake in the Kernels so as they lye not too deep; an Inch in Depth is sufficient, and when they come up preserve them from Weeds, till they are transplanted, which you may do about a Year after your Kernels sown, into a Nursery, having first made your Ground good with Dung, and well digged the same: And you may plant them in Rows, two Foot Distance, but in the Rows, they may be planted within one Foot of each other, so as to have Room to dig between. Before you set your Plants in the Nursery, crop off the downright Root, spread the small Roots, and close up the Ground well about them when planted.

After your Plants are removed to a Nursery, they ought to be still kept clean from Weeds, and the Ground to be kept loose by digging, once a Year, in the *Autumn*, whereby the Roots will spread the better; and when your Plants have had one or two Summers Growth in your Nursery, you may cut off all their Tops to about a Foot above the Ground the next Winter, or rather near the Spring. And a Tree that is grafted, having made two Summers Shoots, is fit to be transplanted into an Orchard.

In Transplanting be sure set not too deep. Dig your Hole four Foot square, but not above one Spit deep, or thereabouts, no deeper than the Roots should lie; for if the Holes be digg'd too deep, and fill'd up again before the Tree is planted, the Tree and Earth will sink

sink together, and never prosper, and the best Trees have the fewest long, downright Roots. After your Trees are transplanted into Orchards, the greatest Care is to preserve them from Weeds, Suckers, spreading Boughs, and from Cattle, Coneys, Hares, &c. And if you dig about the Roots, and sow Turnips, Beans, Pease, &c. which will destroy the Grass or Weeds, and keep the Ground light, your Trees will thrive much the better. Currants and Gooseberries planted in a young Orchard, afford a great Profit.

The Improvement of Lands by planting of Fruit-Trees, is very great, and easily demonstrated; as for Example, Eight score Red Streak and Golden Pippin Trees, may be conveniently planted upon one Acre of Land, each standing sixteen Foot asunder: These Trees cannot be supposed to bear one Year with another, less than one Bushel on each Tree, one with another, that is Eight score Bushels, and twenty Bushels of Apples will make a Hoghead of Cyder; so that by this moderate Computation, eight Hogheads of Cyder will be produc'd on every Acre of Land, which cannot be reckon'd to yield less than 20 s. per Hoghead, that is 8 l. the Product of every Acre of Ground, per Annum, besides the Encrease of Fruit beyond this Computation, which may be considerable, on the extraordinary thriving of the Trees, &c. and the Profit of the Grass, &c. on the Ground at the same Time.

Diseases and Infirmities of Trees, with their Cure.

Tarr is an extraordinary Medicine to cure Bitings or any other Wounds in Trees.

Cankers are to be cut out to the quick, and the Scars to be emplaistered with Tarr mingled with Oil, or Clay and Horse or Hogs Dung, bound round with a Cloath.

Blasted Parts are to be cut away to the quick.

Bark bound may be released, by drawing your Knife Rind deep, from the Root as far as you can reach, and filling up the Slit with Cow-Dung. Do it in February or March, and cut off some of the Branches.

Moss

Moss may be rubbed off with a Hair Cloth after Rain, but the best Way is to drain the superfluous Moisture which causeth it.

It is a good Method to stake Trees substantially, whilst they are young, and let not your fixing the Tree to the Stake gaul it, take care to have a sufficient Wad of Straw between, to prevent the same in tempestuous Weather, &c.

To keep Cattle from rinding Trees, paint them with a Paint made of Man's Dung, Pidgeon's Dung, and Hens Dung, Flower of Lime and White Lead, mix'd with Oil, lay it on so high as no Cattle may reach over it.

Sap in Trees, the rising and falling thereof.

As Blood in the Bodies of Animals is the Vitals of Life, so is Sap in Trees, and Water in the Earth is to Trees as Food is in the Stomach to Animals. The Sap of Trees lies between the Body and Rind, and as the warm Weather increaseth, it dissolves, and hath a Sort of Circulation over the whole Body and Branches of the Tree, which at length, by Reason of its Strength, hath Vent, whereby the Buds and Blossoms are caused, and at last being forc'd by the hot Weather, it spends its extraordinary Strength on the Fruit, and on the Decline thereof, or the closing of the Pores of the Tree, the Fruit falls off; when the Sap hath so spent its Vigour, it returns to its former Place, between the Bark and Body of the Tree, but still retains some Strength for Preservation, tho' the Leaves fall, and the Tree remains, during the Winter, as if it were almost dead.

Sap and Life in all Vegetables is produc'd and nourished by Salt in the Earth, and Humidity and Moisture. And Water is the Principle of all Vegetables, the Father of all Things, as Earth may be said to be the Mother.

C H A P. VII.

Natural Philosophy.

MY Chapter of Gardening, treating of the Productions of the Earth ; I shall make it the Business of this Chapter to give you Collections of natural Philosophy, taken from the best Authors, which will furnish Persons with Notions of the World, in a mysterious Sense ; its Frame and Occurrences, and Mans Body, the lesser World, and put a Man in a Way, in some Measure, to account for many Things, which seem strange and wonderful.

Before I begin this Chapter, I shall take Notice, that there are three Sorts of Philosophy, viz. Natural, Moral, and Rational. The natural Part (which I here treat of) relates to the World : The Moral, to the good or ill that concerneth Man's Life : And the Rational Part is Discourse and Disputation, grounded on Reason. And as it may be necessary to make some Mention of the Great Author of this World, I presume first to give you the Opinions of the greatest Men on the Consistence or Essence of the Almighty.

What is God ?

God is acknowledged by the wisest of Men, and most learned Divines, to be a Power ineffable, and Virtue infinite ; a Light by abundant Clarity invisible ; an Understanding which none but it self can comprehend ; an Essence Eternal and Spiritual. Some learned Men define God to be a Spirit full of Intelligence, and of a fiery Nature ; having no Form, but transforming himself into whatever he will, and resembling all Things. And others say, that God is a working and artificial Fire, proceeding methodically to the Generation of the whole World ; and that God is the acting invisible Spirit or Soul of all Men.

Provi-

Providence is an intellectual Knowledge, foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all Things; and is the Cause of all Things past, present, and to come; and Destiny and Fate is Necessity, or the Tye of Providence.

What is Nature?

Nature is the Beginning of Motion, and Rest in that Thing wherein it is principally. The four Elements (*viz.*) Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, have Nature; so have also Plants and living Creatures; for they have all a certain Beginning of Motion. Nature is also observed to be Generation and Corruption.

Principles of the World, &c.

Earth and Water are the first Principles of all Vegetables; and some say Water only is the first Principle of the whole World, because natural Seed, which is moist, is the Principle and Beginning of all living Creatures. Fire and the Sun it self is nourished and maintained by Vapours proceeding from the Waters: Others say that Air and Spirit, of which we are made, is the first Principle; others say that Fire is the first Principle, the grossest Part whereof condenses to Earth, and the Earth dissolv'd by Fire, turns to Water, which when evaporated turns to Air, and of Fire all Things are made and shall be consumed. The three main Principles are God, Matter, and Idea or Form. God is the universal Spirit or Mind: Matter is the first Subject of Generation and Corruption, and Idea is an incorporeal Substance resting in the Thoughts.

The World, and how framed, &c.

The World is said to be a fixed Orb, hanging on an Axis in the Air, in the Middle or Center whereof is placed the Earth, the Outfides the Waters, and above and beneath Air: And some are of Opinion that it may be only a Planet, as the Sun, Moon, and Stars are; but
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that it moves slower than those, by Reason of its heavy, earthy Nature. And as to the framing of the World, the Beginning of it was a Heap of Atoms or Bodies of constant Motion, the most ponderous whereof settled downward, and form'd the Earth, and the small ones were driven and beaten by the large ones upwards, and there engendering form'd the Heavens, Fire and Air; other dispers'd small Atoms of a sulphureous Nature, also flying upwards, compos'd the Stars, and the Vapours of these Multitudes of Bodies beating forward, drove the Air, which by stirring and Motion converted it into Wind, and compriz'd with it the Stars, and turn'd them about with it; and Atoms of a thinner Nature gathering together, engendred the Elements of Water, which forcing downwards filled the Cavities of the Earth. The Sea is said to be the Sweat of the Earth enchas'd by the Sun, and all Sweats of Heat are salt. East is the right Part of the World, and West is the left Part. Some say the World is of a round Form, others say 'tis oval, and others that 'tis pyramidical. The Elements all, except Fire, are of a round Figure, and Fire is pyramidical or sharp-pointed.

The World govern'd, &c.

The World is animate, and govern'd by Providence, the Soul of the World, which preserveth it for ever; otherwise as it is engendered, it would perish as a living Creature. Rain and the Exhalation of the Sun, produceth the Food of the World, and the World is said to be Eternal. All Things are governed by Order and Rule, which is the highest Perfection of Wisdom.

Man's Body, &c.

All Bodies have three Dimensions, Length, Breadth, and Depth; and Man's Body, or the lesser World, is a Mass compounded of the four Elements, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water. Water and Earth are heavy, and Fire and Air are light, and the Diversity of Colours ariseth

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arise from the Mixture of the Elements. There are belonging to Man five external Senses, viz. Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, and Feeling; and there are three internal ones, Memory, Understanding, and Phantasie or Imagination, which are said to be the noblest Part of the Soul of Man. The Heart is fixed in the midst of the Body, from whence proceed all the Veins and Vitals of Life, the good or bad State whereof, renders the Man either healthy or otherwise. The Liver adjoins to the Heart, and goes down on each Side the Body. The Lungs are situated just above the Heart, on each Side, at the Top of the Breast, which receives and discharges the Breath, like as a Pair of Bellows draws Air. The drawing of the Breath, causes and supports the beating of the Heart and Pulse, which turns the Food to Nourishment. Natural Seed is said to be the Foam of the best Blood, the Superfluity and Excrement of Nouriture; that which hath Power to move in it self for the effecting some such Thing from whence it came.

The Soul of Man, Sense, &c.

The Soul is the Harmony and Concordance of the four Elements, an Exercise in common of all the Senses together, or a Spiritual Substance or Body compos'd of many Organs or Instruments, having Life: Others say, that it is an Evaporation of Humours: Others say, that it is a hot Spirit, and directs all other Motion, and is immortal, for on departing out of the Body, it retireth to the Soul of the universal World, even to Nature. The Soul in learned Men is said to be seated high, and in ignorant Men very low, in the gross Consistence of the Body, and the commanding Part of the Soul is said to be seated in the Heart or Cavity near it, or else in the Head or Brains.

Sense is the Society of the Body and Soul, the Power and Effect of Reason; Imagination and Fancy is Thought, and Imagination is a Passion or Affection engendered by the Light in the Soul; it is the Intelligence of the Soul.

Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, Talking.

Hearing is caused by the Air within the Head, which is swallow'd in by the breathing the Speech, to the principal Part of the Soul. *Smelling* is said to be Reason lodg'd in the Brain, whereby we draw in Scents and Smells by Respirations. *Tasting* is by the Motion and Softness of the Tongue, whereby the Savours are spread abroad and drawn into the Sense and principal Part of the Soul, as it were with a Sponge. *Talking*, the Voice is a Spirit, which by the Mouth is directed from the Understanding; a Fluxion sent forth by Wind: The Incurfion and beating of the Voice against the solid Air maketh Resistance, and causeth the Sound or Eccho. All our Senses are Spirits reaching from the principal Part of the Soul, as Reason and Understanding.

Love, Virtue, Reason, Temperance, &c.

Love is the hottest and most vehement Transportation of the Mind. *Virtue* is a certain Disposition and Power of the principal Part of the Soul, acquir'd by Reason, producing every Thing that is good and lawful. *Reason* is the principal Part of the Soul, which is turn'd by Prickings and Fermentations, in sudden Passions, either to Virtue or Vice: 'Tis Reason and Law that forbids all Vice and composes the Soul. And *Temperance* is when Reason is able to govern and manage, and Wisdom is the Perfection of Reason. *Lust* ariseth from over much Humidity.

Health, Sicknes, Age.

The regular Mixture of the Faculties or Elements of the Body, causeth Health, and contrary-wise the Predominancy of any one of them, causeth Sicknes. All Diseases proceed from the Inequality of the Elements and of the Habit, and Constitution of the Body, or Excess of feeding and Corruption of Meat. Old Age cometh

cometh for Want of natural Heat. The colder the Country is, the longer live the Inhabitants, by Reason their natural Heat is longer a consuming; and the hotter the Country, the contrary.

Sleep, Dreams, &c.

Sleep is caused by the Return of Blood into the confluent Veins, and waking is the Diffusion and spreading of the Blood abroad, and Death is the utter Departure thereof. The Body only sleeps, and not the Soul: Death is a Separation of Soul and Body. *Dreams* come by the Soul's forming of Images, and wandering in Thought, whilst the Body sleeps; and are pleasant or otherwise, according to a Man's Constitution of Health, Prosperity, &c.

Motion, Generation, and Corruption.

Motion is a certain Difference or Alteration in Matter. *Generation* and *Corruption* are occasion'd by the Alteration, Mutation, and Resolution of the Elements.

Time, Necessity, Destiny, Fortune.

Time is the Course of the Sun, and Essence of Time is the moving of Heaven. *Necessity* rules the whole World, it makes Use of the first Principles and Elements. *Destiny* is the Reason or Law of Nature of the World, govern'd by Providence, whereby Things past have been, Things present are, and Things to come shall be. And *Fortune* is Casualty or Adventure, a casual Consequence.

Heavens made and divided.

Heaven is compos'd of Air condensated by Fire, after the manner of Crystal, compos'd of Heat and Cold. Heaven is divided into five Circles, call'd Zones or Girdles, viz. The Artic, Summer Tropic, Æ-

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quinoctial, Winter Tropick, and the Antartick Circle,
and also the crooked Circle, called the Zodiack.

The Sun.

The *Sun* is said to be a gathering together of small Fires into a Body, which meet together by Exhalations, and all being collected make the Body of the Sun. Others say 'tis a Fire above twenty Times as large as the Earth, and lets out its Flame at a little Hole, which gives the Light, and the Form of it is round like unto the World. And others say 'tis a Cloud set on Fire. The Race of the Sun is the Bounds of the World. The Sun is placed highest in the Firmament, and next the Moon, and then the Stars.

The Moon.

The *Moon* is said to be a solid Body, all fiery, containing in it Grounds, Mountains, and Valleys. She's computed to be not above two thirds as large as the Sun, in Shape like unto that of the Sun, and hath her Light from the Sun. The Moon is also said to be an Element and World of Earth, represented by the Face in the same, and supposed to be inhabited with the greatest living Creatures and fairest Plants. What makes the Moon appear in different Forms from the New to the Full, is the Earth's over-shadowing Part of it.

Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

The *Eclipse* of the Sun is the Conjunction or meeting of the Sun and Moon, and the Shadow of the latter darkens our Eye-sight, for it is not thro' any Defect in the Sun, that it appears to be partly darkened. When the Earth, Sun, and Moon are in one right Line, then 'tis that we have Eclipses of the Sun; and when the Earth is between the Sun and Moon, then is the Moon eclipsed. Eclipse of the Sun is also said to be when the Funnel which lets forth the Fire is stoppt, or Thickness of Clouds that surround the Sun;

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Sun ; or the moving of the World round the Sun, which thereby overshadows it. And the Eclipse of the Moon is said to be occasioned by the Shadow of the Earth and Mountains on the turning round of the World.

Stars, Their rising and setting, &c.

The fixed *Stars* are fastned to the Crystal Sky, and are compared to Pumice-stones, and the Breathing-Holes of the World, whose Forms they represent, and the casual Stars are supposed to be occasion'd by the breaking forth of the Sulphur in the Air. The rising and Setting of the Stars, is their catching Fire and quenching: Clouds quench them by Day, and Fire kindles them by Night.

Comets.

Comets or Blazing Stars, is a meeting of two or more Stars together, the Consistence whereof is of a dry Exhalation inflamed : Others say 'tis the Spirit of Wind mix'd with earthy Substance, and set on Fire : Others, that 'tis Stars environ'd with Clouds, which appear large thro' the Mist : Others, that 'tis Sulphur in the Air set on Fire. And Stars shooting or Meteors falling, is said to be Constitutions or Motions of Clouds inflamed.

Clouds, Rainbows, Wind.

Clouds are engendred from Vapours when the Air is thick, which if they increase more and more, produce a Shower of Rain, but if it congeals or freezes in falling, it is Snow or Sleet, and if it meets with a cold, moist Wind, it proveth to be Hail. *Rainbow* is when the Sun shineth against a thick Cloud, and cannot penetrate thro', the dark Part of the Cloud appears blew, and the light Part red, &c. The *Wind* is a Fluxion of the Air, when the most liquid Parts thereof are stirred or melted by the Sun.

Thun-

Thunder and Lightning.

Thunder and Lightning are said by some, to be a combustible Wind got together in a thick Cloud, which to get forth rends the Cloud with a Crack or Noise, and by the Division of the Cloud it appeareth light and shining: Others say 'tis a Combat or smiting together of Clouds, and the Lightning an Inflammation proceeding from their Attrition. Others, that 'tis a dry, earthy Exhalation got into a moist Cloud, which forcibly strives to get forth, and by the Attrition and breaking together is caused the Thunder; and by the Inflammation of the dry Substance or Sulphur is caused a flashing Beam of Lightning. Thunder is also observed to be Heat fighting against Cold.

Earthquakes.

Earthquakes are supposed to be occasion'd by the meeting of Winds in the Cavities of the Earth, which pushes forward for Vent, but finding none it blows up all before it. Other Opinions are, that 'tis Moisture within the Earth subtilated and resolved into the Air, and so breaking out by Force; or subterraneous Burnings of Sulphur and other combustible Matter on an extraordinary Moisture.

Summer and Winter, &c.

Summer is when the Fire is driven downwards by the Height and Strength of the Sun; and *Winter* cometh when the Air is predominant in Thickness, and is forc'd upwards: Or Summer and Winter may be said to proceed from the Rising and Setting of the Sun, the longer it shines, the warmer, which makes the Summer; and the less it shines, the colder and less nourishing, which is the Winter.

I shall conclude this Chapter with the Division of Man's Life like unto the Year.

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As the Spring of the Year by its Moisture is said to answer to the Phlegm ; the Summer by its Heat to the Blood ; the Autumn by its Warmth and Driness to the Choler ; and the Winter by its Cold to the Melancholy ; so the first twenty Years of a Man's Life, may be called the Spring by its Moisture : The next twenty Years till forty make up the Summer, and more Strength and Blood : The next twenty Years till sixty make up the Autumn, which is hot and dry like Choler ; and Melancholy may be compared to the Winter, which is cold and dry for the remaining Part of a Man's Life.

C H A P. VIII.

A General Description of England, and particularly of London ; with an Account of the Taxes, Revenues, Government, Great Offices, and Courts of Judicature of England, &c.

ENGLAND is most certainly, all Things considered, the happiest Kingdom in the known World, and so confess'd by Travellers. No Country has Laws more for the Ease and Preservation of a People, and no Products conducing more to the Support of Life, Health, and Grandeur ; and no politer People are to be met with in any Nation.

The Island of *Great Britain* is the largest in the World, (*England* being computed to contain above fifteen hundred Miles in Compass, and *Scotland* one thousand one hundred Miles, somewhat larger than *Ireland*;) and is in all Respects much the richest ; for it exceeds in Wealth many Territories well inhabited, of six Times the Extent, no Part of it being barren or unprofitable, and the Inhabitants are naturally inclin'd to Industry and Improvements. It was first conquer'd by *Cesar*.

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The Air is not in the Summer excessive hot, by Reason of the Easterly Breezes of Wind; nor Cold in the Winter, by Reason it is surrounded with the Sea, which fumes up a certain Warmth, so that at all Times of the Year it is exceeding pleasant and healthful.

In the Time of the Heptarchy Britain was divided into seven Kingdoms, viz. Kent, South Saxia, West Saxia, East Saxia, Northumberland, Mercia, and East Anglia. And King Alfred divided the Kingdom into Counties, Hundreds, and Tythings, appointed Lieutenants, and erected the Court of Assize in each County; and afterwards William the Conqueror, on his coming to the Crown, made a Survey of all the Lands in England, in the Book call'd *Doomsday*, and divided it into Thirty six Shires, containing about 75000 Knights Fees, 52080 Towns, and 4500 Parish-Churches. And it is now computed to contain at least 10000 Parishes.

England is most famous for the Woollen Manufactory, as Scotland is for the Fishery; and the Soil in England is very fruitful in Mines of Lead, Iron, Tin, and other Minerals, as Coal, Quarries of Stone, &c. and replenished with great plenty of Cattle, and all Sorts of Corn and Grain, especially Barley, which makes the best Malt for Beer of any in the World. There's also great Store of all Sorts of Fruit in Orchards and Vineyards, which afford several Sorts of pleasant Liquor, as Wine, Cyder, Perry, &c. and it naturally produces most Sorts of Physick Herbs, useful for the Preservation of Health for Man and Beast. There's also several Hot Baths, and Medicinal Springs of Water, working both by Stool and Urine. Then there's Plenty of Game, and more Parks and Forests in England than in all Europe besides.

The Merchant and Husbandman surpasseth all other Nations; and the Mechanick is equal to any, for the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, &c. in Europe, are made in England. And it affords the best and most substantial Timber in Europe, particularly the Oak for building of Ships, &c.

The Sea likewise abounds with all Sorts of Fish, and is famous for the best Oysters: The chief Rivers are the *Thames* in *Middlesex*, *Medway* in *Kent*, *Severn* in *Montgomeryshire*, *Ouse* in *Northamptonshire*, *Trent* dividing *England* in the North, *Humber* in *Yorkshire*, *Dee* which parts *Yorkshire* and *Durham*, *Tine* which parts *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and the *Tweed* which parts *England* and *Scotland*, all which run to the chief Cities in the Kingdom, to the great Encouragement of Trade and Commerce.

Honour and Precedency is due to the Kings of *England*, before any other crown'd Head in *Europe*, because the Christian Faith was first planted there by *Joseph of Arimathea*. And the King of *England* is Emperor of all the *European* Seas, as Lord Royal, the Fleet being the best and largest in the World, (which is called the Walls of the Kingdom) whereby Ships of all other Nations are oblig'd to reverence and submit to the *English*, by lowering their Top-Masts. King *Henry the Sixth* was crown'd King of *France*.

The State is Monarchical, of a perfect happy Composition, wherein the King has his full Prerogative, the Nobles all due Respect, and the People Masters of their own Purposes, so that there's no Oppression. It is governed by the Municipal or Common Law proper to the Nation, grounded upon Reason, and made by the wisest Councillors and Lawyers, and improved in every King's Reign by Acts of Parliament.

For Administration of Justice it is divided into six Circuits, viz. The *Home* or *Middlesex* Circuit, *Norfolk* Circuit, *Midland* Circuit, *Oxford* Circuit, *Western* Circuit, and *Northern* Circuit, where the Assizes are held at the largest Cities in each Division. Two itinerate Judges, one for the common Law, and the other for the Civil Law, are sent in each Circuit, twice a Year, when this Court is held. And then there's a Court of Quarter-Sessions held in every County four Times a Year by Justices of Peace, for the trying and determining small Offences.

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England has two Principalities, *Wales* and *West-Chester*, and is now divided into forty Counties, twenty two whereof are Inland, and eighteen Maritime; The Inland Counties are, *Nottingham, Darby, Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wilts, Berks, Buckingham, Surry, Middlesex, Harisford, Cambridge, Huntington, Bedford, Oxford, Warwick, Northampton, Rutland, and Leicester.* The Maritime Counties are, *Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Essex, Suffolk Norfolk, Lincoln, York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cheshire.* *Wales* hath twelve Counties: *Scotland* thirty two Counties; and *Ireland* twenty six Counties.

Each County is subdivided into Hundreds (which was formerly ten Tythings, every Tything containing ten Families) Wards, Ridings, Wakes, Wapentakes, &c. besides Tythings, many of the Counties have large, fair Cities, and they have all many large Market-Towns. Each County hath two Knights of the Shire, and several Burgesses, chosen by the People, to sit in the Parliament House, as Representatives of the whole Realm, for making and passing of Laws for better Government, &c.

London being the Capital City of all *Great Britain*, and perhaps, on considering all Advantages, may be esteem'd the Metropolis of the whole World, I shall therefore in this Place, give you a particular Account thereof.

The City of *London*, formerly called *Augusta*, has been built above three thousand Years, and flourished at least half that Time. It is seven Miles in Length and near three Miles wide, and is situated on an easie Ascent of a Hill by the River *Thames*, which brings up Ships of the largest Burthen. For Stateliness of Buildings, Beauty of Churches, and Royal Monuments, Extent of her Bounds, Religion, Government, Learning, of Arts and Sciences, Traffick, and Trade, &c. this City gives Place to none in the known World. There's *St. Paul's Cathedral*, a Building which for Beauty and Largeness yields to none other in *Europe*, it contains
in

in Length 570 Feet, and in Breadth 311 Feet, and is 338 Foot high. The Bridge excelleth all in *Europe*, it contains 800 Feet in Length, and hath 19 Arches, with several Gates, and a fine Street of Houses thereon. There's the Tower a famous Citadel, containing a Magazine of all Sorts of Munition, and is strongly entrenched and fortified. It also contains a King's Palace, a King's Prison, a King's Armory, a King's Wardrobe, and a King's Artillery. Here are kept the Jewels of the Crown, Lions, and a great many uncommon Antiquities. The *Royal Exchange* where Merchants of all Nations meet and traffick, is a magnificent Pile, built by Mr. *Grasham*.

London is divided into twenty six Wards, each governed by an Alderman : The City is governed by a Lord-Mayor, who has great Authority, especially in an Inter-regnum ; and at a Coronation he is of Course the King's chief Butler. This City hath six large Schools, four Colleges, twelve Inns of Court for Law, sixty two Companies of Trade, fourteen Markets for Provision, and is said to contain 127 Parishes, above 100 Churches, about 700,000 Inhabitants, above 100,000 Houses, and about 3000 Streets and Lanes.

Paris is computed to be not above two thirds as large as *London* ; *Amsterdam* not above one fourth ; *Rome* and *Venice* not above one fifth ; *Dublin* not above one ninth ; and *Bristol* not above one twelfth.

Adjoining to *London* is *Westminster*, a City of its self, and Bishop's See, renown'd for the Abbey-Church, a Structure of great Antiquity, founded by *Edward the Confessor*, famous for the Sepulture and Coronation of the Kings of *England* : The Hall of Justice, which is the largest in *England*, wherein are held all the judicial Courts ; and adjoining to which is the House of the High Court of Parliament, and the King's Palace.

Now I have done with my particular Account of *London*, &c. I shall return to my general Account of *England*.

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England, for the Support of Religion, is divided into twenty two Diocesess or Bishopricks, viz. *Canterbury, London, Winchester, Ely, Lincoln, Coventry and Litchfield, Hereford, Worcester, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Norwich, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Rochester, York, Durham, Chester, and Carlisle*; two whereof are Archbishops Chairs, viz. *Canterbury and York*. *Wales* hath four Bishopricks, *St. Davids, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Landaff*. *London* hath under its Jurisdiction all the Ecclesiastical Livings in *America*.

Then there are two Universities for Learning, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. *Oxford* hath 18 Colleges, and 7 Halls, containing 420 Fellows, 8 Canons, and about 100 Gentlemen Students, besides a vast Number of Scholars, said to be near 3000, 1000 whereof live on the Revenues of the Colleges: This University is govern'd by a Chancellor. *Cambridge* hath 12 Colleges, 4 Halls, and 378 Fellows, besides Scholars.

Both these Universities, and also the Bishops within their Diocesess, have a Court of Record for the trying and determining all Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Causes.

As there are two Houses of Parliament, the Lords and Commons, Representatives of the whole Realm, for the Management of the main Affairs of the Nation, which is the highest Court of Judicature; so are there two Houses of Convocation, the upper House and the lower House. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the Metropolitan and Primate, who has in his House twenty two Diocesess and Bishops, and about 140 Clergymen: And the Archbishop of *York* has but five Diocesess in his House of Convocation. The lower House of Convocation consists of Archdeacons, Clergymen, &c. chosen out of every Diocess, and contains a greater Number of Persons by far than the upper House. They sit at *Westminster* near the Parliament House, to determine all Affairs relating to the Church and Religion. And these Houses of Convocation, as well as the Members of Parliament, are assembled together by the King's Writ, to sit once in a Year or oftener

ner if requisite. The Speaker of the House of Commons is a Privy Councillor, and the first Commoner in England.

England has about 200 Peers, 27 whereof are Dukes, and the rest Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, and 26 Bishops, Peers of Parliament. And there are, since the Union, between five and six hundred Commoners in the Parliament House, tho' forty Members make a House sufficient to dispatch Business: These Gentlemen are privileged from Arrests and Prosecutions, during their sitting. The Executive Power is in the King, and the Legislative in three States, the King, Lords, and Commons.

For Government of the State there are nine great Officers of England, viz. The Lord Chancellor, Lord High Steward, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, Earl Marshal, and Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Chancellor is Speaker of the House of Lords, supreme Judge of the Law, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. The Lord High Steward is made only during the Time of Coronation, or for Tryal of a Peer. The Lord Treasurer has the Charge of the Exchequer, and the King's Revenue. The Lord President manages all Debates in Council. The Lord Privy Seal keeps all Grants and Charters made by the King. The Lord Chamberlain provides for the King's Chamber, Dressing, and all Things for the House of Lords. Lord High Constable, said to be the first Office in England, is made only during the Time of a Coronation for Grandeur. The Earl Marshal is Judge of the Martial Affairs, and 'tis his Business to summon the Nobility at a Coronation. The Lord High Admiral is Vice-Roy of the Sea, and sole Manager of all Maritime Affairs.

Then there are other Officers of the Household, as Master of the Horse, Groom of the Stole, Lord Steward, Secretary of State; and for the Revenue, Commissioners of Trade, the Customs, Excise, &c. and the other Places are sometimes put in Commission. There are u-

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usually about 30 Noblemen of the Privy Council, and about 400 Gentlemen of Quality, Servants to His Majesty.

The Courts of Judicature, next to the Parliament, are, The Chancery, Common Pleas, Kings Bench, Exchequer, Star-Chamber, &c.

The Court of Chancery is a Court of Equity and Conscience, to do Right and Justice in any Cause, where the common Law is deficient, or any Oppression or Prejudice happens thereby, in any of the inferior Courts. The Causes are brought thither by Appeal, as Causes determin'd in all other Courts may be brought into the Parliament House by Appeal. This Court is governed by the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, assisted by the Master of the Rolls, with 12 Masters, 6 Clerks, and 120 Under-Clerks, and also divers other Officers under them.

The Court of Common Pleas, by its Name challenges the greatest Variety of Law-Suits. This Court determines all Controversies by the Common and Statute Laws: It is govern'd by a Lord Chief Justice as Judge, and 3 Associates, with a *Custos Brevium*, Prothonotaries, Chirographers, Philazers, Exigenter, Clerks, &c. for the Dispatch of Business.

The Court of Kings Bench, so called because of the Presence of the King, and therefore moveable with the King's Person. This Court formerly determin'd only Criminal Matters and Pleas of the Crown, but not Civil Contracts, &c. which were left to the Common Pleas: But now the Court of King's Bench decides all Law-Suits, and encreases much therein, as the Fees are easier than those in the Common Pleas, where only Sergeants at Law are permitted to be Council to plead. The Lord Chief Justice of *England* is Judge of this Court, and hath three Associates or Assistant Judges. To this Court are removed Causes tried at the Quarter Sessions and other inferiour Courts in the Country, on any Grievance.

The Court of Exchequer is divided into two Branches, one whereof determines all Matters in Dispute about the

the King's Revenue, and the other Branch determines all Actions both real and personal, as in the Common Pleas, but the Proceedings differ, for here you proceed by Bill and Answer, as in the Court of Chancery; and this Court is esteem'd a Court of Equity: It is govern'd by a Lord Chief Baron and 3 Associates.

The Star-Chamber is a Court for punishing Riots, Forgeries, &c. committed by great Persons at Court, where it is not proper for inferior Judges to give Correction, and therefore 'tis left to the Determination of the Lord Chancellor.

Then there's in the Country, (besides the Court of Assizes, and the Court of Quarter Sessions) the monthly Sheriff's Court, the Court Leet, and Corporation Courts. And Justices of Peace, who are very numerous, almost every Parish being furnish'd with one, have great Authority in suppressing of Riots, Offenders against the Peace, &c.

The Judges of the Courts at *Westminster* are sworn to do Justice between the King and People, and in criminal Matters no Person is condemned without confessing the Fact, or Proof made of the Crime by the Oath of two credible Witnesses, and not then unless brought in guilty by a Verdict of 12 Jurymen, to whom Exceptions may be made, before they are sworn.

As these Courts of Justice secure us at Home, so we have a large Fleet of Ships at Sea, to defend us from Foreigners and Invasions from abroad. The Fleet is divided into 3 Squadrons, Red, Blue, and White, and make up at least 200 Men of War of all Rates and Sizes, besides Fire-ships, Store-ships, Transports, Yachts, &c. A first Rate Man of War carries 760 Men and 100 Guns; a second Rate 660 Men and 90 Guns; a third Rate 445 Men and 70 Guns, a fourth Rate 226 Men and 50 Guns; a fifth Rate 180 Men and 40 Guns; a sixth Rate 110 Men and 26 Guns: And the whole Fleet carries 40,000 lusty and able Mariners, besides Marines.

Then as a further Security against Invasions, besides a great many strong Forts and defensible Seaport Towns, there are eight Cinque-Ports, govern'd by a Lord War-

den, and Barons. They are *Dover, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney, Heath, Seaford, and Sandwich.*

The yearly Taxes of *England* in the Time of War, amount to near six Millions of Money, and in Time of Peace to about two Millions. The Taxes and Duties to raise the six Millions are and amount to as follows, The Land Tax about two Millions; Customs one Million two hundred thousand Pounds; Excise on Beer and Ale one Million one hundred thousand Pounds; Malt Tax six hundred thousand Pounds; Excise on Salt one hundred and eighty thousand Pounds; Low Wines one hundred and sixty thousand Pounds; Duty on Coals one hundred and twenty thousand Pounds; Paper and Parchment Stamps ninety thousand Pounds; Post Office ninety thousand Pounds; and small Branches about seventy thousand Pounds.

Taxes of *Scotland* about two hundred and twenty thousand Pounds.

The Revenues of the Crown to maintain the King's Household, and support Majesty, are seven hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*, payable out of the Funds raised by Taxes.

There are four Regiments of Soldiers, two of Horse and two of Foot, to guard his Majesty's Person, containing about two thousand eight hundred Men in the whole. Their Pay is, to a Captain of Horse 350 *l. per Annum*, and of Foot 200 *l. per Annum*, &c. besides Perquisites, no more than other Officers of the Army, but they are honour'd with a Title higher than they.

The Strength of the military Affairs in *England*, in Time of War is uncertain, according to the Necessity there is for an Army, and the Potency of the Nation's Adversaries, wherein, upon Occasion, no Numbers of the bravest Troops in the World are wanting, commanded by the best of Generals, sufficient to engage successfully with any foreign Potentate. The standing Army in Time of Peace, is seven thousand Men. The Militia of the Kingdom make up about one hundred thousand Men, managed by Lords Lieutenants in every County, deputed by the King.

'Tis computed that a Company of Soldiers containing seventy Men, Officers and all Expences included, will amount to about one thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Our Nobility attaining their Titles of Honour by great Commands, heroick Atchievements, and Acts of Gallantry, it may not be unnecessary for me to give you the Derivation of them.

A Duke is derived *a ducendo*, from leading or commanding an Army : A Marquiss from the Government of Marches : The Earl from Counts governing Counties : The Viscounts from being Assistants to such Governors of Counties : And the Barons Gentlemen bred up to Martial Affairs, for the Preservation of the King and People.

The Sons of these Noblemen have certain Titles of Honour given them during the Life-time of their Fathers, but 'tis only by Courtesie ; as the eldest Son of a Duke is commonly call'd a Marquiss, and all the other Sons Lords ; the eldest Son of a Marquiss an Earl ; and the eldest Son of an Earl is titled Lord, and the Daughters Ladies : But the Sons of Counts and Barons, are only private Gentlemen and Esquires.

All the Bishops are Barons. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the first Peer of the Realm, and has a Princely Prerogative in his Hierarchical Office.

I shall finish this Chapter with the Prerogative of the Kings of *England*.

The King of *England* allows no Superiority to any but God alone, is supreme Judge of the Law, and Lord Paramount of all the Lands in *England*.

Has Power to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Embassadors, give Commissions for levying Men and Arms, the Choice and Nomination of Commanders, disposing of all Magazines.

To alter the Coin, and by his Writ to convene, adjourn, prorogue, remove, and dissolve Parliaments, of which he is the Head, and the Acts of no Force without the Royal Assent : To nominate and choose all Magistrates and Councillors of State, create Dignities of Honour.

By

By his Letters Patent may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Forrests, (wherein 'tis to be observed that no Forrest, Chace, or Park can be made, or Castle built, without the King's Leave) Free Warren, Bridges, &c. To make an Alien free-born, to grant Letters of safe Conduct to foreign Parts.

No Proclamation is to be made but by the King: His Servants in ordinary are privileged from serving any Offices. He hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such as for Want of Understanding cannot govern themselves, such as Ideots, Lunaticks, &c. And all Estates, for Want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, escheat to the King as Lord Paramount.

Debts to the King are to be first satisfied, and until his Debt be paid, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of others, and may give Protection to a Defendant to keep off himself from a Suit. He may distrain for the whole Debt of one Tenant, where the Estate is let to several: And the Sale of the King's Goods in open Market will not take away his Property therein; nor any Entry barr the King.

The King hath Power to erect Bishopricks, moderate Laws, and pardon Offenders. He is bound to do Justice, shew Mercy, preserve Peace and Quietness amongst his Subjects and allow them their just Rights and Privileges: And his Subjects are obliged to defend his Person.

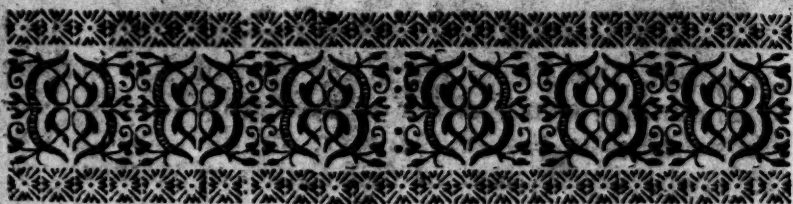
A Queen or other Person of Quality looses not her Title by marrying a private Gentleman, but the Gentleman acquires no new Title thereby, though in the contrary Case a Woman does. A Queen loses not her Dower by a second Marriage. The eldest Son of the King of *England* is stiled Prince of *Wales*, other Sons Dukes of *Cornwall*, *York*, *Glocester*, &c.

The eldest Son of an *English* Man (by the general Tenure of Fee Simple) is Heir to all his Father's Lands, to support the Dignity of the Family: And if he dies without Male Issue, it descends to the Daughters; as Co-parceners. And for Want of such Daugh-

Daughters, the Lands go to the next of Kin to those by whom they came, either of the Father's side or Mother's side ; as Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Cousin, &c. of such Father or Mother.

*Thus England Happy, would we live in Love,
Let not Divisions our fatal Ruin prove.*





A
P O E M

In Praise of a
Country LIFE.

Country Life, the rural Seat I choose,
Where Nature freely doth her Charms
(diffuse.
A neat small House near to a shady Grove,
Where pleasant Birds sing out harmonious
(Love;

A River fine, not large nor deep, but clear,
With murm'ring Streams divert the greedy Ear.
An Estate not large, Competency good,
To relieve keen Nature with wholsome Food ;
A Garden small with curious Plants adorn'd,
In pleasing Shapes, by skilful Gard'ners form'd ;
Here Nature variously her Beauty shows,
The fragrant Lilly, and the blooming Rose.
The lofty Trees put out their verdant Shoots,
And by Winter's Cold the long impair'd Roots,
In Spring, with Strength and beauteous Lustre rise,
Present a Resurrection to the Eyes,
And every Field seems like a Paradise :

Un- }

Until the scorching Sun with Heat exhales,
The nutritious Moisture o' the fertile Vales,
And Mother Earth its vig'rous Strength hath lost,
Its prolifick Nature with female Weakness crost,
Impotent's the Fire when Water fails to serve,
It helps destroy, not vital Life preserve :
And weaker's the Water when the Fire's no more,
It barren makes what fertile was before.
But when the Elements in Consort meet,
The Earth is blessed with a Product great ;
So when the Sun its radiant Beams displays,
And every Field enjoys its happy Rays,
Refreshing Show'rs the scorching Earth relieves,
The dry Vegetable new Life receives.
The Ground is pleasant in most distant Views,
Throws off its Ruffet, brightest Green renews ;
Then walking is a pleasant Exercise,
It moves the thoughtful and diverts the wise,
It Health encreases, and doth Strength create,
Restores the Patient to his pristine State.
The Morning's Lustre and the Sun's Approach,
With Exercise recover a Debauch.
But when this Sun absconds, this glorious Light
Removeth from us, then approacheth Night ;
Hyems succeeds with rough and austere Face,
But Health affords unto all Human Race.
Now rural Sports in great Variety,
So in the Country there's no Satiety ;
Sometimes you hunt, sometimes you shoot and course,
Sometimes you fish, and all without Remorse,
On healthful Banks over a plenteous Brook
You drop successfully your baited Hook.
O'er Hills and Vales you do your Game pursue,
Still pleas'd with Motion and with Prospects new,
Till Hunger keen takes off the Edge of Sport
Then home to Dinner with eag'r Haste resort :
Eat plentifully the plain provided Food,
With a Stomach sharp, and Digestion good.
Dinner being o'er your Garden you survey,
View well the Product, Business of the Day,

Let

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Let nought be uninspected that may prove
Nature's Ornament, gen'rous Passions move.
When Night approaches with its dismal Face,
With Pleasure you your Studies may embrace:
Sometimes a Friend and Bottle will be good,
And in this Way right Living's understood.

To this a pleasing Female you may add,
Adorn'd with Sense and with strict Virtue clad,
With her you spend your Hours unemploy'd,
As the Gallant with's Mistress till enjoy'd,
With Joy reflect upon the Marriage Knot,
And lovely Children in honest Wedlock got.
To all other Women you a Stranger prove,
Let thy dear Consort be thy only Love.
By this good Way of living you'll be free
From stinging Vice and all Perplexity.
With Health and Strength spin out the Thread of Life,
Free from Envy and dire destructive Strife;
From Noise, Confusion of the filthy Town,
The Country Air in healing Draughts suck down,
Not crop'd by Debauch'ry or youthful Vice,
With aged Locks advance to Paradise.

This is the truly happy earthly State,
Ought to be valu'd at the highest Rate,
Free from the Cares attending Miser's Wealth,
Adds Peace and Comfort to a vigorous Health.
From Greatness likewise free the Courtier's Fate,
His Pride, Anxiety, unstable State.
In Courts of Princes this Maxim's understood,
It's dangerous for a Statesman to be good.



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